

# THE INLAND PRINTER

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## USEFUL HINTS.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

IT is of small experiences and useful hints that this paper is intended to treat. They may be known to some and not to others of the extensive circle of readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, and thus, by administering advice to even a comparatively small number of people, it will fulfill its mission.

This is the time of discontentment in the pressroom. There is no ghost feared as thoroughly by any minor as the ghost of humidity by the pressman. Rollers are unfit to use. The pores of the composition seem to open and allow the property of a good roller—to take and give the ink freely—to escape. The fountain is wide open, the rollers apparently covered with ink, and still the impression is gray and insufficient. Roller-makers insist upon having cast perfect rollers, and, shrugging their shoulders, simply reply to the complaints of the printer: "It's all over so, it's the weather." Our experience this summer has been abundantly disagreeable in this direction. To await dry, if even warm, weather will in most cases not do. Time is pressing, the work must be turned out be the weather damp or not damp, and the experience and patience of the pressman are thus taxed to the utmost. It is a case where despair would be excusable; but despair will not do the work, and therefore we must keep cool, notwithstanding the 90° Fahrenheit, and be composed. The trite saying, "You must use old, winter rollers," is now heard. So far, so good, if you have them; and, although every careful pressman will provide for this emergency, it may be—I dare say it occurs every day—that there are none. In such emergency I advise the following, which, at times, has done me good service. If I have time to await the seasoning of a new set of rollers—which may be accomplished with the care of the roller-maker in two or three days, although the proper time, under ordinary circumstances, is at least a week—I order new rollers without any glycerine or fatty substance whatever. Such rollers are the best for humid weather or damp pressrooms. In places near the river or on ground floors such rollers will be found of

great service. In case there is no time for a postponement of the work, which is generally the rule, my advice is to wash the rollers; take them out of the press and roll them well on a dusty floor. Allow them to rest a short while; wash them again and put them on the press for use. This procedure will reduce the so-called life of a roller considerably, and I have frequently done very creditable work with rollers which absolutely refused to take or give ink before such treatment. It is unnecessary to say that extra fine work, cut and plate work will hardly be satisfactorily done in such cases, and I cannot but pity that pressman who, in the dilemma of continuous damp weather with unsatisfactory rollers on hand, is compelled, or, rather, expected, to turn out creditable prints. It is a case of h—l on earth. Heaven befriend me! I have sometimes tried to dry up the atmosphere by placing a number of lighted lamps around the press, and my endeavors have several times had unlooked for success.

While dampness is often the cause of annoyance in pressrooms, it may at times become a very desirable factor. This is the case when printing on gummed paper. Dry, brisk days are unfavorable for such printing. I have been advised, and have tried, with comparative satisfaction, to place a wet sponge on the feed-board near the paper. The latter will draw the dampness sufficiently to work flat and handily. To sprinkle water on the floor about the press on which the gummed paper is to be worked has also helped me in keeping the paper from rolling.

Another case when humidity is desirable is in the much-feared case of electrical adherence. It often occurs in pressrooms, especially when extra great speed is necessary in running a job, that the immense friction produces an electric quality of no mean force, which compels the printed sheets after leaving the fly to adhere to each other and to form almost one solid mass, making it impossible to straighten the same. I have heard that the application of water will be of service in such cases. To do this properly I have sprinkled the floor around the press with water, and, placing a pail with water near the delivery table, put a sponge into it from which a

piece of heavy cord or wire leads up to the table between the delivered sheets. The electricity produced by the friction is thus received by the damp cord or wire, and, water being an excellent conductor, is, by this means, led into the pail, leaving the sheets free from the awkward property.

In this age of wood-pulp paper it is hardly necessary to speak about a method of testing the paper in regard to its possible contents of wood; still, in cases where a reliable, never-failing test is required, the following may be used: Mix three parts of nitric acid with one part of sulphuric acid; apply a drop of this mixture to the paper, and if it contains the least particle of wood it will at once color brown where it is brought in contact with the mixture.

Möser's "Technische-Rundschau" recommends the following method of printing numbers for reserved seats, etc., running in rotation. The device is simple and well worthy of the consideration of American printers, for which reason I think it not out of place to explain the manner herewith.

Suppose we have an order for 200 reserved seat numbers from 1 to 200, six copies of each, we need not set up more than the units 1 to 0. These figures are to be set up, properly spaced, one above the other, as shown in section A of the table below:

| A | B  | C  | D  | E  | F  | G  | H  | I  | K  | L  |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 11 | 21 | 31 | 41 | 51 | 61 | 71 | 81 | 91 | 01 |
| 2 | 22 | 32 | 42 | 52 | 62 | 72 | 82 | 92 | 02 | 12 |
| 3 | 33 | 43 | 53 | 63 | 73 | 83 | 93 | 03 | 13 | 23 |
| 4 | 44 | 54 | 64 | 74 | 84 | 94 | 04 | 14 | 24 | 34 |
| 5 | 55 | 65 | 75 | 85 | 95 | 05 | 15 | 25 | 35 | 45 |
| 6 | 66 | 76 | 86 | 96 | 06 | 16 | 26 | 36 | 46 | 56 |
| 7 | 77 | 87 | 97 | 07 | 17 | 27 | 37 | 47 | 57 | 67 |
| 8 | 88 | 98 | 08 | 18 | 28 | 38 | 48 | 58 | 68 | 78 |
| 9 | 99 | 09 | 19 | 29 | 39 | 49 | 59 | 69 | 79 | 89 |
| 0 | 00 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 |

One hundred and twenty impressions are taken on strips of cardboard cut to the required width. This done, we have the required number of units, and change the gauge-pins in a manner to print the same form beside the printed figures to form the tens, as shown in column B of the table. We take twelve impressions of this form on twelve of the already printed strips. The next step is to change the form by taking the top figure (1) and placing it at the bottom of the column, so that the next impression on a strip of the first form will read as shown in column C of the table. We print again twelve strips of the first form. This change of the top figures, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0, respectively, is repeated eight more times, shown in the table as sections D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L. From each change twelve impressions on the printed strips containing the first form must be made. This will finish the tens, and by changing the form to ten figure 1's, and again moving the pins to the left for the space-width of the type, and printing six strips of each of the former changes from B to L, we will obtain the hundreds, or a continuous run of numbers from 1 to 199 in an edition of six copies. To obtain number 200 we must print upon the six strips

left a figure 2 to head the 00 of column B. In assorting the numbers it will be found that each six copies of the heavy type cannot be used, but this small loss in stock is compensated many times by the advantage derived from the method.

These and similar suggestions, partly originally experienced by others, but tested by the author of this paper, could be continued to many columns of matter. But I have already trespassed too much upon the valuable space of the editor, and must abstain from saying any more today. Possibly one or the other items of information may appear new to some one of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, and will benefit him. In this case the writer will have attained his object.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### THE DENVER CONVENTION.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

THE work of the delegates to the Denver convention of the International Typographical Union, at least that portion of it relative to matters of special interest to the craft in general, has now become sufficiently understood to at least admit of an intelligent criticism being formed on the subject.

Probably no convention of the International Union has ever been convened under more auspicious conditions and surroundings than the one just held in Denver, and it will be a little curious to note how the legislation of a body of printers will be affected when they are surrounded by such favorable circumstances as attended the delegates in their last trip to the mighty West. The scenery of that part of the country is acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any in the world, while the well-known hospitality of the western people was fairly outdone on this occasion. On no former occasion was there such a lavish expenditure of money in the entertainment of the International body, nor such unremitting zeal displayed in ministering to the comfort and enjoyment of visiting delegates.

And yet, after a careful and unprejudiced review of the work done at Denver, I am forced to the conclusion that the members of that body did not reach the high-water mark in the wisdom or effectiveness of the work done there. I am fully conscious of the fact that it may be regarded as somewhat unreasonable to expect a body of untrained legislators, such as printers necessarily must be, to avoid all the pitfalls and temptations attending a convention composed of members the majority of whom are attending the first meeting of the International that they have ever seen in session, and whose controlling influence seems to be a desire to take up all the business that may be presented, and dispose of it in some manner or shape.

One stand taken at Denver, the one in favor of submitting to local unions "laws involving an increased taxation," will probably denote, as clearly as anything else, the motive which governed the members of that body; and to a printer of a speculative turn of mind will present a somewhat curious phase of our legislative history

in the past. It is a well-known fact that there is not a single combination of workmen in the land, one that makes any pretense to maintaining a national or an international organization, whose members pay as light dues as do the members of the unions composing the International Typographical Union. We have occasionally been able to get together a convention, the majority of which was composed of men who saw the necessity of a more thorough organization of the printers of America and who had the courage of their convictions, and enacted laws looking to that end. But the next convention would invariably go back to the old order of things, or adopt measures making it necessary to submit those measures involving an "increased taxation" to the local unions, where they have been uniformly defeated.

Thus we have been playing shuttlecock with the most important measures that have ever occupied the attention of the printers of America. It may seem strange that the idea could suggest itself to anyone; that the rank and file of the unions, the men who compose it numerically and whose membership is absolutely necessary to the existence of an international body, should not be the proper people to finally pass judgment upon all questions involving an increased outlay. Still the fact remains, that every question of this class that has been so submitted has been unmercifully snowed under up to the present time. I am satisfied to leave the consideration of this question to the printers of the country without any further comment on my part.

One of the old-time questions that occupied the attention of the Denver delegates was that relating to the length of time which an apprentice should serve before he can be recognized as a full-fledged printer. It is difficult to see why this question should be so frequently brought before the convention, when we recollect that the only disposition ever made of the matter was to change the term of service from five to four years, or vice versa. Why would it not be a good idea to regulate this question in accordance with the law of supply and demand? If it should appear that we have too many printers, make the term of service longer; if there is a scarcity of labor, shorten the term. But this view of the subject seems to have no merit in it from the standpoint of the average delegate, as the only change that has ever been made in the law is the one noted above.

Below will be found a brief synopsis of the most important changes proposed at Denver to the constitution, by-laws and general laws of the International Union:

1. To make sessions of the International Typographical Union annual instead of biennial; and to change terms of officers of the International Typographical Union to one year instead of two.
2. To amend Article VI, Section 1, of the constitution, by striking out clause authorizing president and executive council of the International Typographical Union to submit measures to subordinate unions.
3. To amend Article VI, Section 6, of the constitution, by omitting organizers from executive council; striking out clause

authorizing executive council to enact temporary legislation; making meetings of executive council subject to call of president; striking out clause authorizing executive council to levy assessments; striking out clause authorizing executive council to terminate strikes, and by adding the following: "Provided, however, that in towns or cities where there are more than one union holding a charter from the International Typographical Union, they shall not call in the executive council until a conference has been had by equal representation with all subordinate unions in such city or town."

4. To strike out Section 8 of Article XIV of the constitution, which empowers the executive council, in case of a strike, to call out allied crafts; make Section 7 appear as Section 8; and to insert for Section 7 a section providing that in cities where there are more than one union holding charters from the International Typographical Union they shall create a joint standing committee, "to whom the several trades shall refer the adjustment of difficulties with employers."

5. To amend Section 3 of Article IV, so as to make an officer of the International Typographical Union eligible to reelection, "even though he has not been returned as a delegate."

6. To amend the constitution by striking out clauses which authorize organizers to hear appeals and decide thereon.

7. To amend Section 1 of Article VI of the constitution, so as to change the location of headquarters of the International Typographical Union from Indianapolis to Chicago.

8. To amend Section 116, general laws, by making the term of delegates one year instead of two.

9. To accept eighty acres of land in Colorado as a site for a home for sick and indigent printers.

In looking over the foregoing, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the members of the Denver convention were strongly impressed with the necessity of undoing, so far as possible, the work done at Kansas City. This was entirely in accord with the action of former conventions, and can be most clearly discerned in the treatment bestowed on the question of organizers by the gentlemen in the Denver convention. This was probably the most prominent measure transacted at Kansas City, and one that brought that meeting into more than usual prominence. Of course, the leading men of the Kansas City convention know that their work was far from complete, and that but little could be accomplished by the organizers with the scanty financial provision allowed them. They regarded their work as merely an entering wedge, to be taken up by succeeding conventions, and vigorously prosecuted until the printers of the country were thoroughly and systematically organized. It was supposed that each recurring convention would take the districts as they found them, and double their number by dividing each one until such time as they would have been brought to a compact and convenient size, when the results would quickly have become apparent. But the members of the Denver convention evidently looked at the matter in an altogether different light, and, in the interest of "economy," did what they could to place the International body exactly where it has been since its formation, and just where it will be of no practical value in assisting local unions out of any difficulty in which they may become involved. It is doubtful if there is any economy in this action, as the system of biennial sessions provided at Kansas City would more than save the printers of this country the amount of money

contemplated as necessary for the purposes of organization.

It will easily be agreed that one of the most vitally important questions considered at Denver was the acceptance of the gift of eighty acres of land for the building of a home for superannuated printers. This is a subject on the merits of which I cannot hope to do justice in the tail-end of an article of this kind, and will, therefore, postpone the subject to a future communication. Before closing, however, I wish to call the attention of printers to the fact that this question will require careful consideration, as the body of the printers are evidently very much divided on the advisability of accepting this donation. Many claim that it is too far removed from the large majority of the printers of America; that it is in a country where the necessities of life are high-priced, and where the health-giving qualities of the climate are of doubtful benefit to any but one class of patients. However, this is a subject I trust printers will thoroughly investigate and discuss, and will promise to return to it myself at some future time.

WRITTEN FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CHANGES IN ITS ORTHOGRAPHY.

BY JOHN BEDFORD LENO, LONDON.

WHEN two great nations, like England and America, speak and use the same language, any difference in pronunciation or its orthography is to be regretted. It is bothering to ordinary men, but it is more so to those connected with the printing profession, more especially when the assimilation is going on, for, sooner or later, that is sure to take place.

Englishmen are inclined to the belief that no other people have a right to take liberties with a language which they deem their own, and I remember the time when the outcry against America for its orthographic changes was both loud and long, when they were looked upon as a national insult. "What right had they (the Americans) to tamper with our language and change the spelling of words?" No thought was ever taken of the fact that English spelling was full of anomalies, anomalies that can best be seen by consulting a rhyming dictionary, more especially that of Walker.

Truly, the English are a conservative people, and conservatives of a certain order never ask themselves what they wish to conserve. Many a curse have I hurled at the head of Noah Webster; but like those that came from the jackdaw of Rheims, mentioned by Ingoldsby, there is every probability that they did not disturb his last long slumber.

Withal, his style of spelling has made, and is making, headway.

I have since learned that this feeling was unwarranted, and that we should have been wiser if we had remained silent. I know of no matter upon which such exaggerated ideas have prevailed. A vast number of persons, and these not in any way confined to the uneducated order, entertained the belief that Noah Webster

had revolutionized the English language, and, moreover, that he had done this without thought or consideration. I confess that I once entertained this idea, and so the name of Noah Webster became hateful to me.

On giving time and attention to the matter, I found I had been grossly deceived; that the compiler of the dictionary for America had made comparatively few alterations, and, moreover, that he had good warranty for making them. In a word, I saw that he had been struck with glaring and admitted anomalies, and had attempted to get rid of them. There was nothing that could be called drastic in his treatment. Instead of going as far as he might have gone, he contented himself with changing—may I not say righting—a few of the most conspicuous departures from the rules laid down by our best grammarians and lexicographers. Let it be noted that I confine my remarks to Noah Webster's changes, or, at least, to those with which he is credited in this country, and the impression they created on the minds of a considerable number of Englishmen.

I have more than hinted that an English rhyming dictionary will speedily reveal the strange anomalies in English spelling. In Walker's rhyming dictionary all the words ending in "full" will be found brought together. The meaning of "full" is well understood. It has one meaning, and no more. Now, is there any earthly reason why it should be indiscriminately spelled with one or two "l's," as "ful" and "full." Take an ordinary English dictionary and search for it, either as a prefix, a terminal, or as the center of a word, and you will see that the two modes of spelling are employed without either rhyme or reason. Strange to say, we English have taken and still take but little notice of this strange inconsistency. The eye is not offended; our sense of propriety is not outraged. In all compounded words in which the word "full" occurs, I hold that one "l" would be sufficient. With this inconsistency Webster has not attempted to deal. He may have changed the spelling in certain words of this order; but he has not attempted any radical change.

In the formation of the plurals of such words as "chimney," "money," "pony," "penny," etc., he has strictly adhered to the rule laid down by Lindley Murray, and boycotted the exceptions. The English still recognize these exceptions, or, rather, a goodly number do, and pluralize without sense of congruity. Clearly, in such cases, there could have been no necessity for departing from the rule, which tells us that when the "y" terminating the singular form of the word is preceded by a vowel, the addition of the letter "s" is the legitimate mode of forming the plural, and that, when it is not so preceded, the correct way is to change the "y" into "ies." That we English are not altogether beyond conviction, is proved by the fact that the American spelling in this class of words is winning converts daily. Take the word "moneys." On looking over a host of papers, published forty years ago, I have found no instance in which the word is spelled otherwise than "monies"; but, on referring to those of today, I find in the majority

of cases where this, the plural form of the word appears, it has the added "s" only.

The deleting of the "u" in such words as "colour," "parlour," etc., is not so generally adopted or approved of. Still, there is no denying that the change is gradually and persistently making headway, and that it must win in the long run.

One of the most radical changes to which we shall stand indebted to Noah Webster, will be, when completed, the omitting of the superfluous consonant in such words as "traveller." Here, again, the great American lexicographer has taken no liberties. He has simply carried out a well-known rule and wiped away needless exceptions. When, says Murray, words ending with a consonant have the accent on the final syllable, as "allot," in forming the past participle the consonant should be doubled. In other words the rule is, when the accent is on the last syllable the consonant is doubled, but not when the accent falls elsewhere. Why was this rule not abided by? Why should "traveller" and a host of other words have been placed among the exceptions? I can find no reason, and I have never yet met a man who could.

I see that the same American authority has dropped the diphthong out of certain words in which it is still employed by the English, as, for instance, "phenix." Why is it still left in others by this usually consistent scholar, I am at a loss to divine.

There is one change introduced by this eminent American authority that appears to have made no headway with the British public. I allude to such words as "sceptre," "mitre," etc.; up to the present time no English scholar has, to my knowledge, been bold enough to attempt to change the spelling of these words to "scepter," "miter," etc. That it is a rule to change words of similar termination when incorporated into English, is well known; then, why these exceptions, and why should we remain prejudiced against the change?

There is a single word in our language, I allude to "operative," that I should like to see displaced as a noun or substantive; more especially as we could do very well without it. Fancy calling a visitor a visitive!

I am no advocate of the phonetic system, and am personally opposed to the introduction of such spelling as "hav" for "have." This opposition may result from a residue of the old prejudice. Good reason could possibly be adduced for such changes; but I hold that their introduction is likely to land us in a muddle.

It must be admitted that the effect of change to the eye, however justifiable its introduction may be, is distinctly unpleasant, so much so that I am persuaded that it was the offense given to the eye, rather than the other senses, that swelled the outcry raised at the onset. Fortunately the eye soon becomes familiarized with the changed form of the word.

We English, or rather the majority of those who come within that category, no longer speak of the unsightliness of words spelled in the American fashion, which clearly shows that the offensiveness arising from

the alteration is not lasting. The prejudice thus raised is fast dying out; indeed, it may be said to have died out. The eye no longer feels a difficulty, and the senses are being or have been convinced that the change has common sense in its favor. The eye is an important factor in all such matters; indeed, I know of no sense of equal importance. It is, as I have more than hinted, quick to take offense, and when the offense is justly taken, its influence is all-powerful.

I know of no class of men who have so much interest in this matter as compositors, both English and American. I, myself, have, before now, had to unlock a form in order to change the spelling of a word belonging to one or other of the classes of words herein alluded to, and this must have occurred to others. The loss of time thus occasioned may not be great, but it is an unnecessary waste, and might have been possibly prevented.

It is no use talking of finality; a celebrated statesman once did that in regard to political changes, and got laughed at for his pains. Reform, whether in politics or spelling, knows it not.

Our common language is admitted to be less perfect than it might be. Indeed, it sadly wants revising. Let the attempt be made. There are anomalies and anomalies. Let us at least make an attempt to deal with the worst—those that are the most offensive and the most glaring. The task might be allotted to a committee formed of the most capable men of the two great English-speaking nations. The members of such a body, if formed, should be given strictly to understand that their duties will be to reform, not to revolutionize. The time has not come for the latter, and it is somewhat doubtful if it ever will come.

Every memory, whether tenacious or otherwise, has its holding capacity. The most capacious are not necessarily the best, or, rather, the most sensibly furnished. Many are crowded with mere useless lumber. Linguistic departures from set rules are nothing more than lumber, and are, I hold, unnecessary and useless, despite the old saying that there is "no rule without an exception." They needlessly intrench upon the holding capacity of the memory. Let them be got rid of by making the rules more comprehensive, more inclusive—ay, all-inclusive, if possible.

There may be no royal road to learning, but there is no reason why the available road, or roads, should not be kept in an unincumbered state—as free as possible from hindrance, or hindrances. An instrument, intended for a given purpose, is none the worse, but infinitely better for being easily mastered. What, I ask, is language but an instrument for the expression of our thoughts or the conveyance of ideas? I hold that the knowledge of a language can never be made too easy. The longer it takes to learn, the lesser the product of a man's thoughtful labors.

There are hundreds of inconsistent persons who would laugh at the idea of reviving the uncertain spelling of Chaucer, who do not see their way clear to simplify and rid the language of unnecessary and useless anomalies.

These were excusable in the fifteenth century, when no two countries had a common dictionary, or, perhaps, none whatever; but there is no excuse for their retention.

I have purposely restrained myself from suggesting changes foreign to those that have excited public attention. I might have drawn the attention of my readers to no few anomalies of a more recent importation. Why, for instance, should we change "telegraph" into "telegram," and not "photograph" into "photogram," and "lithograph" into "lithogram," when we want to express the thing produced, and not that which gives the product?

I will, however, proceed no farther in this direction. My object in writing has been to show that both English and American compositors would benefit by the change, and that your countryman, Noah Webster (long since deceased), is entitled to the gratitude of all who speak the English language; that he has been grossly misunderstood, and to make known the fact that the film of ignorance is fast falling from the eyes of Englishmen that once prevented them from seeing this matter in its true light.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

HAVING won the two great political printatorial prizes—the government printing office and the bureau of engraving and printing, the members of the craft in Chicago may be pardoned for tossing up their caps and indulging in a large amount of enthusiasm.

Of the first and the man we have already spoken, and the fairly settling into the harness proves his right to the praise given. No one longer questions his entire fitness, or that, though surrounded by untoward circumstances and perplexing problems, his clear head, cool judgment and knowledge of details will enable him to hold the mastery.

Mr. Palmer—he denies the soft impeachment of being a "General," and claims no higher title than that of a Christian gentleman—told the writer hereof that he "intended to go slow and avoid all possible mistakes"—a consummation much to be desired, but about as probable—the escape from errors—as that printers and employes will live hereafter in the sweetest of harmony. That he is acting according to the rule laid down is certain, notwithstanding the mad rush for places, and changes have been few, very much to the disgust of many of the dominant party. But the demand is nothing now to what it will be when congress again assembles. Then heaven bless him with cast-iron nerves and not to be disturbed sanity!

Of Captain Meredith we can only speak from hearsay, biding our time to call upon him personally and see how modestly he wears his honors and how well he is blessed with the rare tact and executive ability necessary to success in the position he holds. But every one of the employes of the office speak strongly and highly in his favor, and if the present foreshadows the future his

administration will be marked by justice, firmness and the display of the peculiar talents and experience required as the head of the bureau giving all of paper money to the American world.

One thing is settled—by the ladies. Each and every one of the feminine employes declare him to be "such a handsome man," and that will cover a multitude of sins with them, if not with the administration.

It may not be widely known outside of Washington that there is no patronage, no appointing power delegated to the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, it resting entirely with the secretary of the treasury. That fact, it is understood, was a disappointment to Captain Meredith. Could he, however, exchange places even for a single day with Mr. Palmer he would realize the situation, bless his lucky stars for having escaped a worse than the plagues of Egypt.

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"PICA ANTIQUE" fancied he knew something of the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER. An acquaintance of—to tell would give away both ages—inclined us to that belief. But from the manner in which the Washington delegates to the recent convention speak of him, his kindness, eloquence and craft knowledge, we had but a feeble appreciation of his numerous gifts.

If we didn't know him to be almost supernaturally modest we would rehearse a few of the praises with which our ears have been filled. That being out of the question, we advise him, should he have any curiosity in the matter, to visit Washington and learn for himself the high and honorable estimation in which he is held by his brothers of the craft. Better, however, have his life well insured before so doing, for the "boys" have a fashion in the Capital City of furnishing guests with especially "fat matter," and their hospitality and liberality is unbounded. So, though as a "stranger" he would "be taken in," he might be essentially "done for" at his departure.

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IN indorsement of "dry paper" and "hard packing," as mentioned by a writer in the July issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, it may be stated that such is the rule in the government printing office, except in cases of envelopes. Then "rubber blankets" are substituted on account of the often heavy and lumpy "gumming," and the time saved in not being required to "make ready" with every change of form.

"Wetting down" and "soft blankets" belong to a former age, are obsolete with *good* pressmen, and if any still are inclined to stick to the antediluvian methods they had better sojourn for a time in some large city and learn that there have been some decided improvements since the days of Adam.

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AS ONE of the earliest and most earnest workers for a home for printers when their days of usefulness have passed and days of necessity come, it is pleasant for us to know that the project is assuming a tangible form

and the outlook bright. That there will be opposition to the proposed locality is to be expected. Everyone fancies his own the best. It is, however, to be hoped— even more, expected—that all personal feeling will be banished; all individual, selfish interests be merged into the general good. *The home is necessary—we must have it*; and where builded is a matter of little moment, health and accommodations considered.

A typographical friend, who is smoking the pipe of laziness near me, suggests that "it would be a long way for an eastern printer to go to Colorado Springs, and that he would never be able to get there." The answer is plain. The same liberality that builded the home would, when necessary, furnish the means of transportation, and no one be permitted to "tramp" thither or starve by the wayside.

The majority of the objections (as this one) are frivolous: the offer a good one; the locality exceptionally pleasant, prosperous and healthy; the people around blessed with genuine western hearts. For the rest, incidentals will settle themselves. Let us, therefore, hasten to do away with the stigma that we have no fitting place of rest for those who have borne the heat and labor of the day in making printing the craft of crafts, and American printing the best in the world.

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WHEN Andrew Lang wrote the poem from which I cull this verse:

"O friends with time upon your hands,  
O friends with postage stamps in plenty,  
O poets out of many lands,  
O youths and maidens under twenty,  
Seek out some other wretch to bore,  
Or wreak yourselves upon your neighbors,  
And leave me to my dusty lore  
And my unprofitable labors."

He must have been in about the same situation as your correspondent.

Almost every mail brings me letters from some ambitious "comp" who longs to come to Washington, believing it to be an El Dorado for printers—which it is not by a very large majority. Time and again has my old pen given advice to let "well enough alone" and stay at home, but there is a glamour about working for the government that appears impossible to resist.

I am neither the United States treasury nor a national bank, and Uncle Sam declines to furnish me with stamps gratis. So, to answer my numerous *postage-forgetting* correspondents in a body, permit me to use THE INLAND PRINTER, and say DON'T COME. You will be happier and, in the long run, better off financially. A position here is a fight to get in and a fight to stay in. When out one is very much like a whale stranded on a sandbank with little hope of a returning tide to float one again.

*I know* eight hours per day and 40 cents per hour is a golden temptation, but, my friends and inquirers, *you do not know* what the cost of obtaining a situation, of keeping it, of living means, in this city at least. Better think a hundred times the proverbial "twice" before you come to find—disappointment.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. LII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE temptation now arose with the engravers to be satisfied with producing what would satisfy the uncultivated taste of the public. Cruikshank and Seymour prepared the way for the designers, while Leech, Gilbert, Fenniel and the Dalziels introduced a careless manner of engraving, which encouraged more careless drawing, as it was very unsatisfactory to the designers to labor at their drawings and have the engravers give no heed to their ideas excepting to preserve outline and general color, but interpreting the lining to suit their own convenience and taste, which, however, was governed almost entirely by the amount of pay they were to receive for the work. Some of the drawings of the period, however, were made for *fac simile* engraving, as in former times, and the engravers were simply mechanics employed to cut out the interstices between the lines made on the block by the draftsman. This tedious process of *fac simile* engraving could not last, for the work by this method, which was produced in great quantities, as a rule, exhibited no particular value either for artistic design or unusual skill of the engraver, and the qualities of these productions had little or no claim for connection with the fine arts. No great works were produced, and only occasionally were separate prints to be found worthy of notice, except such as those by Edmund Evans in Birket Foster's edition of Cowper's "Task." Upon the continent, however, wood engraving did not make the same progress or development as in England, but some good work was done in France by pupils of Thompson and others who went to Paris. In Germany, too, wood engraving counts some good workmen, but their works were not in comparison to those of the English or French productions.

Wood engraving, however, since the days of Nesbit, Clennel and Thompson, was practiced more as a useful art rather than making any pretentious claims to a place in fine art. However, its application for purely useful purposes has been of the greatest service, and has made it a most powerful instrument in popular education, carrying with it a visual understanding of contrivances and objects which have not been seen by the people in general, thereby disseminating a knowledge and appreciation that would be impossible to otherwise obtain. We will take wood engraving in a very crude state, and it performs a good work in the visual understanding and mental comprehension of what it illustrates, either of objects real or imaginary, allegorical subjects or caricature; its influence is incalculable; even in a low standard of art there is not the slightest doubt but that it greatly assists the exercise of popular imagination and generates in the better endowed minds an elevating sympathy with the higher products of art.

The utility of even the most inferior grades of wood engraving so far overbalance the value simply as a fine art as to give it a distinctive classification and station in art and usefulness, without debarring the practice of wood

engraving in its capabilities from taking a high rank in the fine arts. The practices of the present day compared with the past centuries show such great advancement in every particular that it seems almost impossible that a piece of wood can be transformed into such delicate lining in the hands of skillful engravers so as to represent by a printed impression such a variety of light and shade with beautiful and delicate blending of half-tones, illustrating any subject or object, fabric or texture, to a faultless accuracy. But we are getting a little ahead of our time in point of history, as these notes have touched briefly on the progress of engraving on foreign shores. We must now cross the big pond and take up our station on American shores; the land in which wood engraving has been brought to a greater perfection than in any other country. In America the capabilities of the art and the artists in wood engraving have been brought to light and to a higher sense of perfection than in any other country, and yet she is still in her youth in the art. The advancement made in the last twenty years is unprecedented in the history of the art, and should American engravers develop as much advancement in the capabilities of the art and the artists in the next twenty as in the last twenty years, the art will surely reach the acme of perfection.

As to the introduction of the art on this side of the Atlantic, the name of Dr. Alexander Anderson stands in history as the pioneer wood engraver of America. He was virtually the projector of the art in this country. During colonial times some very crude cutting on metal for printing purposes was done, and no other substance was used for engraving for letterpress printing until the discovery, by accident, that boxwood was adapted for the purpose; the fact being communicated to Dr. Anderson by a friend, in a casual way. While watching him laboring to engrave on metal, he told him that Bewick used boxwood to engrave on, and acting upon this suggestion Anderson at once procured some pieces of boxwood from a rule-making shop, and having fashioned some suitable tools, to his great delight found the wood a material much easier and more agreeable to work than his former method of type metal. (To be continued)

Written for the INLAND PRINTER.

#### ART IN JOB PRINTING.

J. B. CALDWELL.

THE artist printer of today does not shake his fine faces of type in a leather apron to round off the corners; nor does he carry them around loose in his trousers pocket; neither does he hang them up, ink-covered, in a sack until he wishes to use them again.

The artist printer of today has advanced beyond these crude methods and ideas, that have always been considered indisputable evidence that the laws of heredity decreed that the person who did such things should be either a blacksmith or a shoemaker; and experience generally demonstrates the fact that these laws were

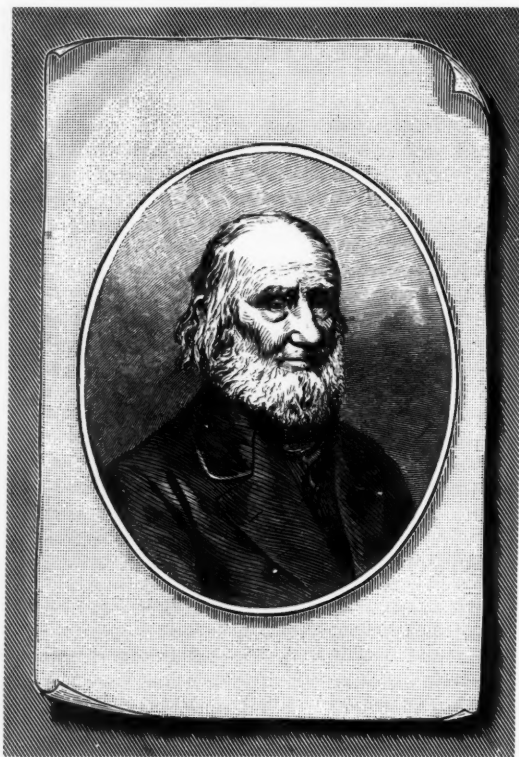
correct in their decree. A man might make a passable success mauling rails who plays sad havoc with delicate type faces. One of these apologies for a printer drove a four-line letter into a form with a mallet, striking the face of the type with the mallet.

The artist printer of today is not necessarily a designer of rule work, or a conglomeration of colors and unsightly productions, that resemble nothing in particular so much as the colored plates in the Illinois state reports representing the swine disease. Such "printers" should work under instructions until they learn not to disgrace the "art of arts" by claiming to be representatives of it.

First, honesty; second, art; third, success. By art is meant "the power of doing something not taught by nature," and in this

should be included a jealous and just regard for the profession of printing,—a regard that will make the members of the craft creditable and useful citizens, and will not, by poor work or disreputable methods, disgrace the profession and injure their own or competitor's business. This the printer of today who expects or desires to excel or succeed should bear constantly in mind.

Do good work. Pay fair wages. Keep a clean office. Keep a fair assortment of material, and an abundance of it. Pay strict attention to details, expenses, receipts. Nothing so effectually helps art as pleasant, clean surroundings and a mind not burdened by unnecessary perplexities.



DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

(Engraved by himself in his eighty-ninth year.)

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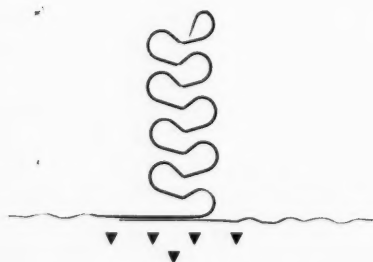
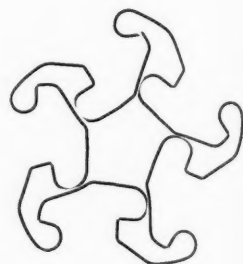
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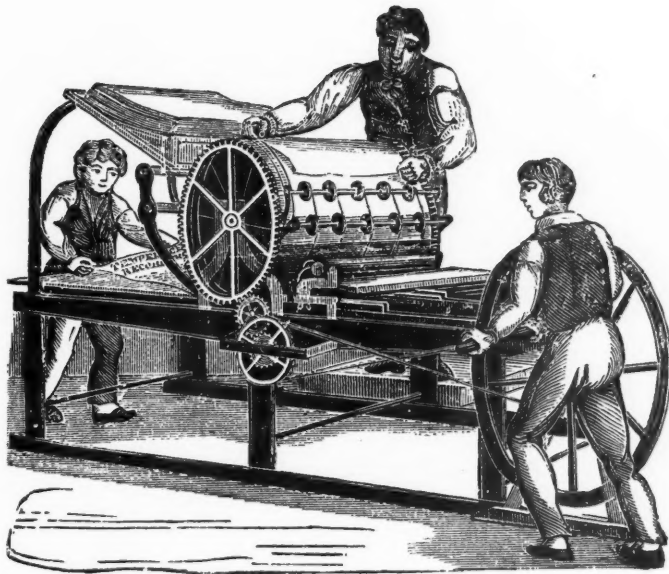
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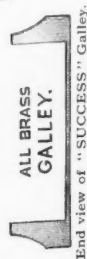
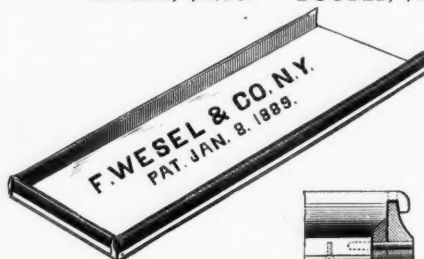
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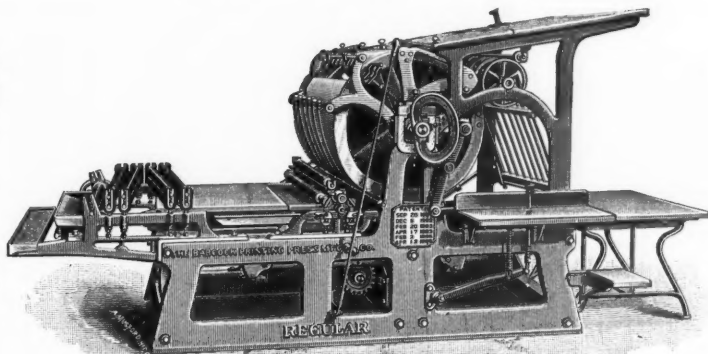
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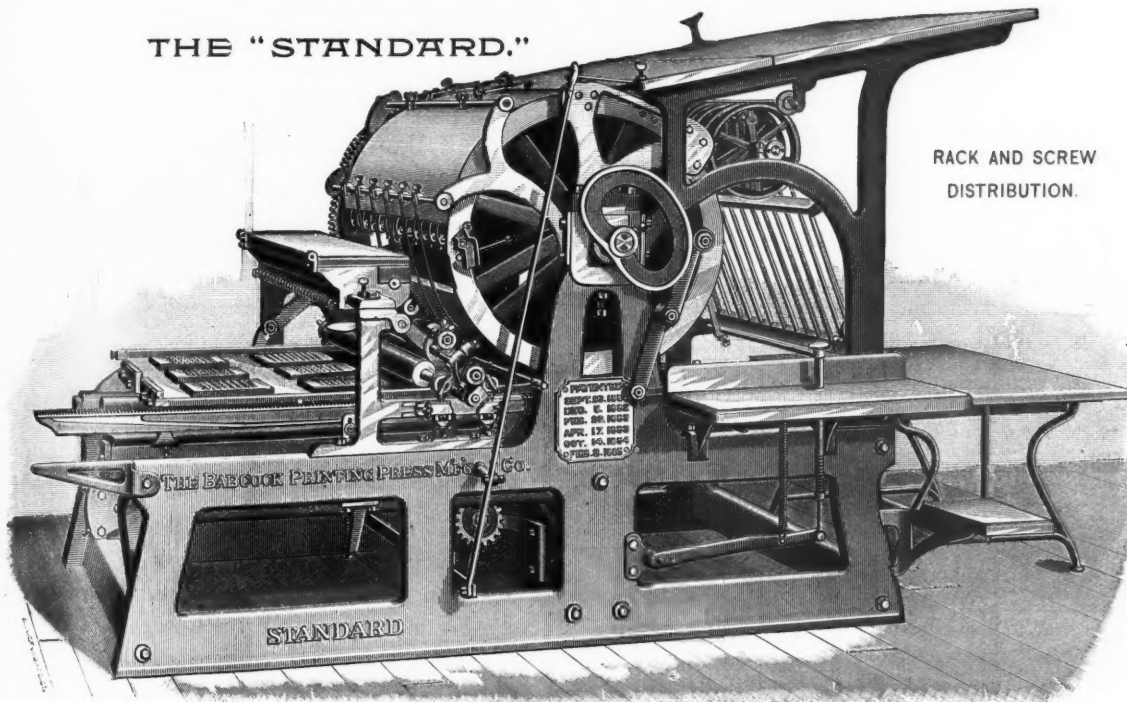
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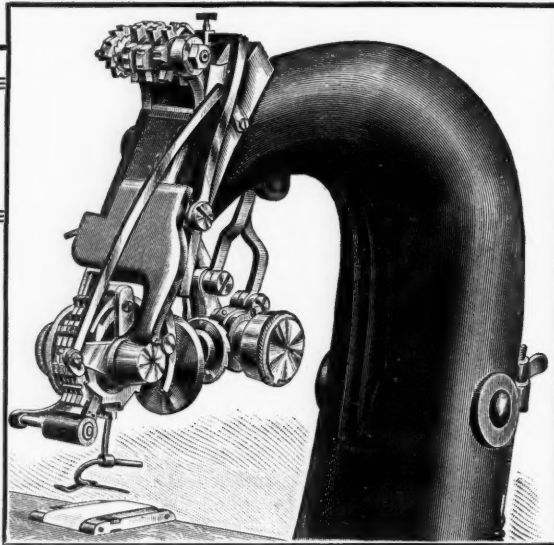
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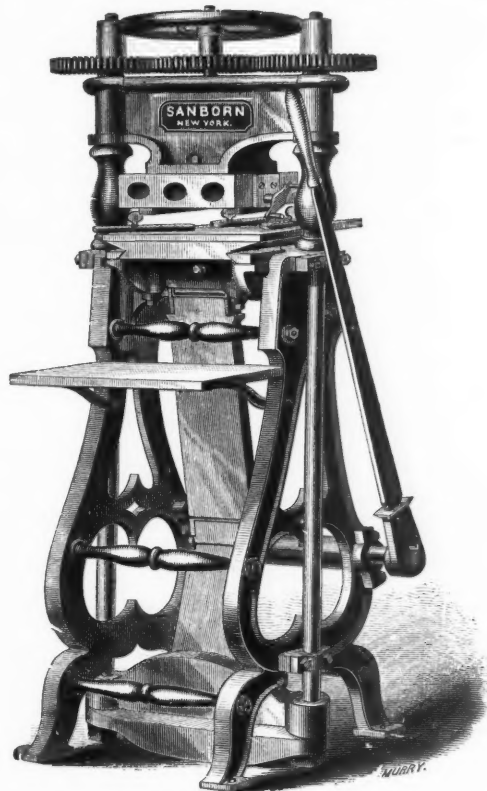
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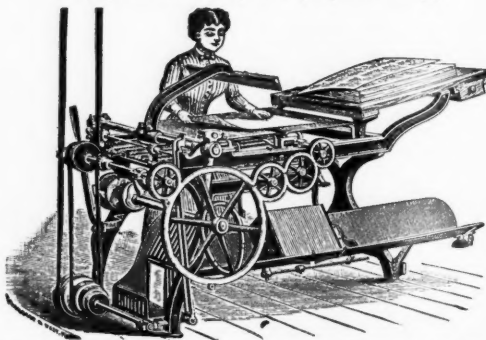
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CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1889.

INDORSED BY INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, DENVER, JUNE, 1889.

RESOLVED, That the International Typographical Union recognizes in THE INLAND PRINTER the technical trade journal of the craft, and cordially recommends it to the patronage of the printers of the United States.

## SOMETHING ABOUT TITLE PAGES.

THE New York *Art Age*, which has a department devoted to printers and engravers, printed in a recent number an excellent article on title pages, and presented a number of designs originated by Louis J. Rhead, who has previously furnished that journal with a series of decorative initials. The last sketches prepared by this artist illustrated methods of arranging title pages of modern books with reference to their contents, and departing, in a measure, from the conventional composition of title pages according to what is styled the long and short line method, without due regard to the value of relative masses and the profile presented by the outline of the page as a whole. The nine designs shown in the *Art Age* are for various works by Henry W. Longfellow, and their typographic qualities are given more detailed explanation further on.

The designer says that if one takes up any recently published book, that is, a medium priced work, and studies the title page, it will, in nine cases out of ten, be printed well. The title will stand out conspicuously, and is read easily; but upon examining its special features it will appear that there are sprawling lines extending from one end of the page to the other, and that there is no dainty arrangement with regard to the mass of design or color; no special significance to the page itself as appropriate to the volume, but merely a rearrangement of familiar types according to the wording of the legend, and that substantially there appears to be no design or thought expended upon what should be the most beautiful part of the book.

Mr. Rhead further observes that if one compares the old printed works, from 1450 to 1650, with modern publications, namely, those of the nineteenth century, a transition may be suggested, which, if not an improvement, is certainly a novelty. Every book lover is more or less familiar with old title pages, and very many of our everyday printers have claimed that the modern books are superior, ignoring the important fact that the earlier printers had to make their own type and produce all their materials, whereas modern inventiveness and ingenuity supply them in a perfect form. It is indisputable, however, that the old typographers gave far more attention to the design and arrangement of the page, studying its special requirements, and understanding it in all its parts, mixing the red and black sparingly, and always in the right place.

In a reproduction of an old book, which Mr. Rhead refers to, dated 1497, the title is at the middle of the top, taking up half the page, and is composed of strong and beautifully drawn letters. Immediately below is an oblong with a wood cut of a vessel with strong decorative lines, the mast reaching up the middle of the page and dividing the lettering at the top in two. Below the device of the vessel and very close to it is another line of strong lettering, the size of the lettering at the top. Then follows seven lines of type about one-quarter the size of the upper part, making the entire mass as nearly square as possible, with the date and two short lines as

accents at the foot. This certainly is not like the modern title page, and whether it may be understood from the description or not, it is doubtless more beautiful.

Mr. Rhead also describes another one which is quite simple. It consists in alternating lines of black and red, each line becoming more diminutive and shorter until it reaches to the center of the page, where there is a well drawn device of a woman standing. Below this the arrangement of the top is repeated until two very strong lines of letters in red, and one smaller, complete the page. There is nothing of this character done now, because the old printers knew better or studied more the meaning of the distribution of colors and leaving a white space to furnish effect to the dark. Then, above all things, they understood the use and meaning of margins. They never had letters which, when the book was trimmed, necessitated a part of the title page being cut off, as occurs not infrequently in some of our cheap modern books. They never spread out the title to such an extent that it covered the whole page, for the more white space that is shown the better is the general effect, and most letters become more prominent by contrast with liberal white margins. If a page is printed that has been very carefully designed and arranged upon the principles of those antique titles, it will certainly involve an improvement upon the methods now in vogue, for nearly all the titles of the period are similar, and very badly arranged. According to Mr. Rhead's statement, there are few typographers in New York that know how to arrange an artistic title page, and they can be counted on less than the fingers of one hand. In Boston there is only one, which fact, according to this authority, is attributed to a member of the firm being a man of taste, and one who accepts the work of the artist designer without alteration; whereas, in many instances, it is crippled until it becomes a painful farce on art.

Of the designs which the *Art Age* publishes there are nine different arrangements, which, of course, do not show as well as they might, being so very small, and are to be regarded more as suggestions than as worked out designs. The first thing in arranging a title is to consider the margin, and to this the general rule applies—that the smaller the type the larger the margin. As the title page, however, is a decorative arrangement, this rule, which is applicable to body type, invariably requires modification according to the immediate exigency of the title page under consideration, so that the amount of margin has much to do with this arrangement; but a square block of words is usually satisfying if contrasted with a small piece of dainty ornament, or oblong angles are desirable in contrast, as in that for Christus the square is broken by the capital, and also balanced by having the corner of the same cut off. Furthermore, the words and ornaments being placed on the side, give variety, and the lower lettering being placed at the right hand side, the square makes a plain, artistic and pleasing title. These suggestions are worthy of consideration.

#### ARTISTIC TYPEWRITING.

HERETOFORE we have surrendered not a little space to the description and illustration of quite a number of the various typewriting machines in the market. It is our intention to follow up the subject from time to time with criticisms of typewriter operators and their products. In this avenue of industrial art, as indeed in every other where active human enterprise obtains, the march of progress is remarkable in the advances and improvements that are taking place almost daily, not a few of which challenge attention if they do not extort admiration, so that there are not lacking those who hold that their seemingly extravagant ideas bid fair of being realized in the near future. The "amateur" was at one time the menace of the "master," yet that evil has spent its force, if, indeed, it has not been effectually stamped out. So, today, not a few of the many operators of typewriting machines in business houses and elsewhere emit discreditable productions, that cannot fail of being frowned down by the more conscientious and art-imbued directors and operators.

The active rivalry between lithographic and copper-plate representatives, in their race for supremacy, has been, doubtless, often enough dilated upon by trade journals in the past, and the consequent emulation excited in letterpress circles has not failed to receive its full share of mention in the craft organs. The outputs of the first named classes have been copied to a great extent by the latter, and in turn each has successfully duplicated the typewritist's productions. Until recently, however, the latter has not dared to follow, nor attempted to rival in anywise the efforts of his brethren in the kindred arts of reproduction, nor perhaps dreamed of encroaching upon the domain of either. An exhibit of recent productions of the typewriting machine develops the fact that they are adorned with combination borders, head, corner and tail pieces, curves, circles, ovals, parallelograms, tint grounds, colors, etc.

The "fair" typewritist nowadays yearns to embellish the work passing through her hands; a system of exchange of specimens of handiwork is springing up, under wise and commendable management, of shorthanders' and typewritists' journals; the art-loving and more painstaking in the twin professions cordially approve, if they do not heartily coöperate with these journals; while the press of the craft, too, occasionally reproduce by photo-engraved plates among its pages copies of such work as may be deemed noteworthy. In this connection it may be well to observe that from an artistic standpoint these specimens, up to the present time, rank in the main as do those shown on page 254, Vol. VI, No. 3, *INLAND PRINTER* (December 1888), but it is also manifest, it should be stated, that an improvement begins to show itself. In short, typewriting is still in its infancy; the machine of the future is probably not yet in the market; nor has the Napoleon who is to lead its army of operators yet seen the light of day.

A critical and artistic eye cannot fail to become interested in looking upon a typewritten output, wherever

found, that combines design and colors. Professor Aabacock, a practical operator of Chicago, has been the pioneer, we believe, in his line, if not the first to demonstrate by actual production that the "commercial piano" can be made capable of turning out a greater variety and wider range of design than has been dreamed of hitherto by either inventor, dealer or manufacturer. This gentleman has not been content with the range of the machine proper, but has invoked the aid of and interspersed freehand drawing, vignettes, etc., throughout many of his designs, so that his execution, reproduced by various copying processes, is calculated to attract attention and excite emulation in his particular line. His projected improvements bid fair to earn for him an enviable fame, and, we trust, a fitting pecuniary reward.

We have had recently the pleasure of looking over an extensive assortment of his productions, and find therein much that is worthy of special mention: "The Lord's Prayer," 25 by 38, made up in a variety of crosses and surrounded with varying borders; "The Typewriters' Easter Greeting," "Centennial Souvenir," "Washington's Birthday Offering," 22 by 28; rosters of church and society, 24 by 36, fancified with corner pieces, monograms, emblems, ingenious titles and tasteful borders artistically combined; directories of buildings, testimonials, resolutions, 22 by 28; a work of over 100 pages, half cap, bound, showing "cap" line display, underscoring and figure work in abundance; pocket rosters, 2½ by 3¾, consisting of from 24 to 48 pages, full and half titles, tinted grounds, borders and folios, together with a line of small work, such as price-lists, book-marks, meal tickets, circulars, folders, postal cards, etc., executed by him on the typewriter, showing exalted taste and novelty in design. As already stated, the possibilities of the typewriter will probably exceed the anticipations of the most sanguine, and that a resident of Chicago has taken the initiative in this matter is to us cause for congratulation.

#### HOW WAS IT DONE?

A VALUED correspondent, in Cincinnati, writing under date of July 26, says:

We have often been moved to express our appreciation of your articles in THE INLAND PRINTER, especially those referring to "Wild Cat Estimating," etc., and today, through a peculiar coincidence, we had just such a case as referred to in your July number (and it being so ridiculous, we cannot help airing it). The job consisted of 25,000 impressions of an 8-page circular; paper costs \$38.75 net; job given out for \$40, leaving balance of \$1.25 to pay for presswork on 25,000 impressions, cost of ink, cutting, packing, etc. This same \$1.25 pays rent, wages, wear and tear of machinery, insurance and taxes. The work was taken by a supposed to be reputable concern, and we have been figuring all day to see how it can be done. Can you enlighten us?

There is a story told of two Highland Donalds, who went bear hunting, which is somewhat apropos as an answer to the question of our correspondent. Coming to a den where cubs were known to be, they hid themselves till the mother left her young, when the more

adventurous of the two agreed to enter the cave, the entrance to which was just large enough to admit him crawling on hands and knees. Before going, however, he gave strict injunctions to his companion to notify him when the old bear came in sight. The return was made sooner than expected, and the sentinel had just opportunity to catch the unwelcome intruder by the tail, and bracing his foot against the rock was able to hold her back for some time. Finding himself in utter darkness, the imprisoned hunter shouted "Tonald, Tonald, what's darking the hole, Tonald?" Realizing that he must soon relinquish his grip, the answer came "*Fait, when the tail breaks you'll soon know what's darking the hole, Tonald!*" So, when the announcement is put up "Closed by the sheriff," the explanation of "How was it done?" will become apparent.

#### THE WORLD'S FAIR IN 1892.

THE proposal to hold a World's Fair in the United States in 1892, in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, seems to meet with general approbation, and may be accepted as a settled fact. Which city shall obtain the coveted prize has yet to be determined. The choice, however, seems to lie between Chicago, New York and Washington; and as might be expected, the champions of the several locations are working like beavers to accomplish their purpose. It is possible a compromise may be made on the national capital, from a standpoint of national pride. Geographically considered, however, Chicago undoubtedly presents the greatest advantages, and the vim with which her representative men are pushing her claims, the promise of western and southern congressmen to recognize such claims, together with the princely financial aid assured, should at least convince her competitors that she is a dangerous rival. Her citizens, the representatives of the enterprise both of the old and new worlds, have stricken failure from their vocabulary. With them to dare is to do. They recognize that Chicago is the typical city of the American continent; the center of sixty railroads, which diverge to every section of the country, and that her ability to successfully entertain the multitude which such exposition would draw is unsurpassed. With these advantages—advantages which no city can discount—and the fact that the claims of the East were recognized in the Centennial exposition, they confidently expect shortly to announce that success has crowned their efforts. With these efforts, it is needless to add, THE INLAND PRINTER is in hearty sympathy.

THE INLAND PRINTER, though having neither politics nor party, is decidedly of the opinion that the "trade" which permits amateurism to flourish and rob men who served years of apprenticeship at printing of their just rights, is altogether too "free"; and, while boycotting has never found an indorsement in its columns, it is almost tempted to pronounce it legitimate in this instance. Probably better than a majority of its

cotemporaries it is in possession of the information necessary to judge correctly of the damage done by the youthful (not always) guerillas who by nefarious practices filch the bread from the mouths of the responsible members of the craft. Could statistics be given, great would be the astonishment and bitter the denunciation. As it is, without legislation, there appears no way open to seek or enforce justice save by moral sentiment. To that we have again and again appealed, even while alive to the fact how much self-interest swerves, and the "getting something for nothing" rules. But a blind sentinel indeed would we be were our voice not raised against such injustice alike to the honorable employer and worthy employé, practically such shocking counterfeits of the art; and we shall keep on doing it until the evil is abated, hopefully looking to the time when the public (having become convinced of its true interests) stamp amateurism with the heel of condemnation, and the fungi growth is entirely destroyed.

THE National Editorial Association meets at Detroit August 27, and will doubtless be a gathering of much importance to the newspaper fraternity, representing, as it does, every section of the country. An interchange of opinion under such circumstances will possess a special interest, and will prove of immense advantage to publishers in general. Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury, of that city, in referring to the meeting, says: "There are 300 delegates accredited from all parts of the Union, and with these we hope to have from 300 to 600 representative newspaper men as guests. The people of Detroit are earnest in their invitation to newspaper men from all parts of the country to attend as guests of the city. The occasion warrants such an invitation from us, and it also warrants a cordial acceptance of such invitation. It will be quite as easy for us to accommodate a thousand guests as 300, and the daily sessions of the convention must be of great interest to the newspaper fraternity. We are not altogether unselfish in this. We are proud of a chance to show what we are proud to look upon as one of the most metropolitan and one of the busiest and handsomest cities in the country, and we mean to show it well." All further information can be obtained by writing to the efficient secretary, E. B. Fletcher, Morris, Illinois.

PRACTICAL printers and pressmen, write for your journal. Its columns are always open for suggestions, or the narration of experience of those whose opinions or experience are of value to the craft—whether employer or employé. Tell what you know if worth telling. Do not hide your light under a bushel.

A TYPEFOUNDRY in Baltimore has adopted a sensible plan by making an extra nick on the following small cap letters: o, s, v, w, x, z, thus preventing the mixing of these letters with lower case. This or a similar system should have been adopted years ago.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### WHO IS TO BLAME?

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

WHO is it that has not read, probably frequently, something like the following: "Owing to an egregious blunder of the incorrigible compositor we were yesterday made to say, 'a lady was born,' instead of 'a baby was born.'" Seeing this, ninety-nine out of every one hundred of those reading the above believe that the fault lies with the compositor. Indeed, compositors themselves occasionally acknowledge that the fault very often lies with the compositor, the admission having been made in the presence of the writer hereof.

Primarily, any person reading a local item in a newspaper, it evidently reciting a recent occurrence, saying that "a lady was born," and not knowing it was an error, possesses so little intelligence that to endeavor to explain is a veritable waste of time and paper; therefore, an apology, such as quoted, is totally unnecessary.

Secondly, it is questionable if the compositor was at fault. Seeing and noticing the error, he should have corrected it, it is true, but who knows if it was noticed? There are several reasons to advance why he might have failed, though an educated and intelligent man, to notice the error. One time a famous proofreader placed in view of the public, after he had read and re-read it for errors, a proofsheets, offering a reward to the one detecting an error therein. That article was read by the most particular, the most careful, and the most learned, and all failed to single out an error; but, lo! who came along but a crank (evidently a compositor), who detected—an inverted "o." So it is with compositors. They look for errors, frequently correcting grave blunders, and failing once in some small matter are posted, as it were, as "blacksmiths." But even though it was a small matter, the compositor might have noticed and corrected the error had not the foreman, at the moment when the compositor had reached the portion of his "take" containing what transpires to be the error, asked a question of this particular individual, and the latter, setting type mechanically, while putting his mind on the matter between himself and the foreman (or any other individual with whom he might be speaking), makes the error of the writer thoughtlessly and unintentionally. That he has the right to speak, whether or not it be on business, will not be gainsaid by anyone possessing the least particle of feeling, common sense and reasoning. No one could live, confined as compositors are, with closed mouths without contracting brain and lung diseases of fatal termination.

Again, it is not advisable for compositors to correct all apparent errors, for while in a portion of an article, such as is the "take" of a compositor, an error is apparent, the entire article being read, it would be found that to have corrected the seeming error would have been to make a mistake. A "take" beginning even—that is, starting flush with the edge of the column in the middle of a sentence—reads like this: "they was there in abundance." A compositor would naturally desire to

correct the grammatical error therein, to set it up as written, to him being like pulling against the stream; yet to have corrected it, as was desired, would have been to spoil the point of the article, which, in effect, was this: A darkey was quoted as speaking, who said, "Down in my kentry ev'rybody has plenty of coons an' 'possums, an' as fur coon skins, why 'they was there in abundance.'" If the compositor had corrected that as he desired, he would have been blamed; and had it been really an error, and he had failed to correct it, which he had as much right to do as to fail to correct the apparent error in the instance cited, he would again have been blamed. In fine, the compositor is blamed, no matter what side he has taken, and the writer, the prime character, and the proofreader, the *dernier* responsible party, go forth unsullied one whit by the fault for which both are morally responsible.

There is but little doubt that this responsibility in reality is placed upon the compositor, not because he is to blame, but because there is no better excuse for the writer and proofreader than to charge it to him, as the public knows no better; and while these individuals do not scruple at this sin, this charge is placed upon the shoulders of a class that can ill afford to bear it.

If a man cannot write what he desires it would be difficult indeed for someone else to do it for him, and much more unreasonable, aggravating and unusual for someone without the least semblance of a right or authority to do that for which someone else is employed.

People generally imagine that newspaper reporters are a well-paid class of people, but such is a mistake, many of them receiving but \$10 per week. It is not often that men of learning and experience will engage at such a salary—only when sorely pressed; and then they do not fetch to their calling that interest, that ambition which should attend a man in a work which is to be a success. If this be true (and it is logic), ignorant men, who take but little interest in their calling, are employed as reporters, and as a consequence the output, or efforts, of these individuals is crude and unpolished indeed. To a certain extent this condition of affairs may be that of compositors, and the same reasons may be advanced in extenuation thereof—that the wages are not sufficient, and the conditions too confining to justify the more intelligent in remaining connected with the business when they can obtain any other position.

It would appear, then, that not infrequently compositors are actually unable to make the corrections expected of them. At the same time, the same may be said of reporters, but it is a reason which holds no place in an argument, since reporters are employed to write the articles they send to the compositors, and to write anything is to write it correctly. If they are unable to fill the position they occupy they should get down and out. While the compositors may not be able to correct the errors of the reporters, they can fulfill all the reasonable duties asked of them. Pay proper wages and employ competent men, and there will be no cause to lay the blame of errors upon innocent shoulders!

Reported for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION—ANNUAL MEETING.

ON Thursday, July 18, the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held at the Rossin House, Toronto. President Dewart in the chair, there being present the following members: W. R. Climie, *Sun*, Bowmanville; J. B. Trayes, *Times*, Port Hope; J. A. Davidson, *Mercury*, Guelph; R. J. Corson, *Economist*, Markham; Roy V. Somerville, *Banner*, Dundas; George Zee, *Times*, Brampton; W. J. Watson, *Standard*, Dundas; John Motz, *Journal*, Berlin; R. L. Mortimer, *Free Press*, Shelburne; John Smith, honorary member, Guelph; Hal B. Donly, *Reformer*, Simcoe; P. A. Riky, *Free Press*, Shelburne; H. Hough, *Grip*, Toronto; Andrew Pattullo, *Sentinel-Review*, Woodstock; A. R. Fawcett, *Review*, Streetsville; W. Ireland, *North Star*, Parry Sound; W. A. King, *Times*, Orillia; L. G. Jackson, *Era*, Newmarket; George Maclean Rose, Toronto; H. P. Moore, *Free Press*, Toronto; Dr. Oronhyatekha, *International Good Templar*, Toronto; J. J. Crabbe, Toronto; C. Blackett Robinson, *The Week*, Toronto; I. N. W. Williams, *World*, Cobourg; James Innes, *Mercury*, Guelph; J. A. Rettinger, *Die Ontario Glocke*, Walkerton; Patrick Boyle, *Irish Canadian*; John Cameron, *Globe*, Toronto; Thomas Shaw, *Live Stock Journal*, Hamilton.

After calling the meeting to order, President Dewart's address was laid before the meeting in the following pithy form:

GENTLEMEN,—I have no idea that any words which I can say will add anything to the knowledge possessed by the members of this association respecting the sphere and influence of the press, and the duty of faithfully using this potent agency for the promotion of truth, freedom and social progress. Were it not that it might be thought a discourteous neglect of an established custom, I would not have inflicted any address whatever upon the association. But, though I do not feel at liberty to wholly omit the customary address, I feel fully justified in confining my remarks within such narrow limits as shall invest them with the virtue of brevity.

There is one advantage that the president of this association possesses in addressing a meeting of its members, which may help to deliver him from discomfort and embarrassment. He speaks to an association that has no avowed creed, political, social, or religious. The views he expresses on any subject cannot, therefore, be said to contravene those of the association. He simply speaks his own opinions, and involves no one else in any responsibility for his sentiments, no matter how erratic or heterodox they may be.

The experiment of holding a winter session was in a high degree successful. The papers read on the occasion were eminently practical and instructive. Mr. King's paper on the law of libel was especially able and valuable. Should it be deemed advisable to hold similar meetings in future, I think it would be well to give greater prominence to the consideration of such improved methods of conducting our public journals as shall make them more effective in the work of molding and educating public sentiment upon all great living questions.

I have long thought that it would be an improvement if our Canadian newspapers would give simply an independent support to the political parties they prefer, without that close alliance which causes them to be regarded as the "organs" of a party. I do not mean by this any condemnation of all political parties, such as has become common of late. I believe such parties are a natural outcome of our free institutions, and serve an important purpose. But if a paper has such an intimate connection with a party that it can be known beforehand what position it will take on all questions in party politics, this must greatly lessen the influence it will exert in forming the opinions of the people.

As you have already learned, the executive committee has arranged this year for an excursion to St. John, New Brunswick, and other points. It is hoped that this visit will prove pleasant and healthful, and conduce to bring the members of our association into more intelligent sympathy with our fellow-countrymen in that part of the Dominion. In my opinion, it is the duty of those who speak to the people through the press to give a loyal support to every measure which tends to bind our people of every race, creed and party into one strong, united, British-Canadian Commonwealth.

The secretary then read a number of applications for membership, which were referred to a committee to report upon, which was done forthwith and the following duly elected: W. J. Watson, *Standard*, Dundas; Roland Woolsley, *Courier*, Trenton; W. D. Brothers, *Reformer*, Milton; D. F. Burke, *Herald*, Port Arthur; M. W. Williams, *World*, Cobourg; F. H. McPherson, *World*, Beeton; William Ireland, *Star*, Parry Sound; J. A. Rittenger, *Glocke*, Walkerton; W. S. Gibson, *Gossip*, Little Current; Rev. G. R. Northgraves, *Catholic Record*, Ingersoll; W. H. Withrow, *Methodist*

*Magazine*, Toronto; for honorary members, W. Crabbe, George Young, Alexander Henry.

The election of officers for the coming year was then held, the choice of the meeting falling upon these gentlemen: President, Roy V. Somerville, Dundas; first vice-president, Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock; second-vice president, H. P. Moore, Acton; secretary-treasurer, W. R. Climie, Bowmanville; assistant secretary-treasurer, J. B. Traves, Port Hope; executive committee: H. Hough, Toronto; D. Creighton, Toronto; L. G. Jackson, Newmarket; J. A. Davidson, Guelph; J. S. Brierly, St. Thomas.

Mr. Roy V. Somerville moved a resolution to amend the constitution, notice of which was given at the last meeting. The proposed amendment read: "That all applications for membership be hereafter made on a blank form which shall be prepared and approved by the executive committee, the applicant to sign the same and be recommended by two members of the association, who shall also sign the application, which, with a copy of the applicant's paper, or that with which he is connected, shall be forwarded to the secretary, who will submit the same to the executive committee, upon the approval of which the secretary be empowered to issue a certificate of membership. No certificate of membership to be issued to full members until this proceeding shall have been fully carried out."

Mr. Hough seconded the resolution, and expressed the hope that it would pass without debate.

Mr. W. J. Watson, of Dundas, proposed an amendment, making it feasible for an application to be accepted by the secretary in the interim between meetings, without coming before the executive committee at all. He argued that every newspaper publisher in the province had a right to become a member.

Mr. John Cameron pointed out that the point at issue was whether it should be made easy or difficult to join the association. Membership in all bodies is considered a prize in proportion to the difficulty of attaining it, and he would be in favor of making it something of a task to gain the privileges of the association.

Mr. Climie explained the working of the present system, and maintained that he, as secretary, had admitted no applicants who were not in every sense eligible.

Mr. Hough did not understand the resolution to mean that every application must be laid before the executive committee. If so, he would withdraw his seconding of the motion.

Dr. Oronhyatekha proposed that all words of the resolution after the first appearance of the word "secretary" be struck out.

Mr. Patrick Boyle seconded this, and held that no applicant should be compelled to await the leisurely action of the executive committee.

Mr. Andrew Pattullo supported the resolution as a proposal which would keep the membership of the association most strictly confined to newspaper men.

Mr. Somerville held that the association should make the admission of new members a matter of great care, and that under his proposed amendment no delay would be experienced that was not the case in the process of joining any well-organized society or club. While every newspaper man eligible under the constitution had the right to apply for election, it was ridiculous to say that any man not appointed by the association through its executive committee had a right to election. That was a matter of choice on the part of the association. He contended for the rendering of admission to the association more difficult, and the better inspection of the claims of applicants for admission, but at the request of Mr. Hough, his seconder, added to his resolution the words, "It being understood that such consent may be secured by mail," when the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Somerville withdrew a second notice of motion, proposing to take from honorary members all railway privileges. He had looked thoroughly into the complaints as to honorary members, made at the winter session, and was satisfied that the larger proportion were valuable members and clearly entitled to the honor conferred on them by the association. He, however, called attention to the fact that the clause of the constitution fixing the time of service as an active member at ten years to entitle to an

honorary membership, had been in several instances violated, and hoped it would be more carefully observed in the future.

Mr. J. J. Crabbe introduced a resolution proposing that the regular annual meeting hereafter be held on the second Friday of February, when the officers would be elected.

Mr. Hough feared that this would destroy the summer meeting, making it a mere prelude to the annual excursion.

After some discussion, Mr. Crabbe said that there was no desire to force the proposed change, and that in the face of the opposition it had aroused he would withdraw his resolution.

A motion by Mr. H. P. Moore fixed the winter meeting for the second Friday in February in Toronto, and ordered the executive committee to prepare the programme. Messrs. C. Blackett Robinson and W. J. Watson were appointed auditors.

A communication was read from the National Editorial Association of the United States, asking that delegates be sent to their annual meeting at Detroit. Rev. Dr. Dewart and Mr. Andrew Pattullo were appointed delegates.

The business of the meeting being well out of the way, Mr. C. Blackett Robinson moved that Dr. Dewart leave the chair, and that Mr. Patrick Boyle take the same.

Then Mr. Pattullo stepped forward and moved in graceful language a warm vote of thanks to the retiring president.

Dr. Oronhyatekha seconded the motion, when Mr. Boyle put the resolution, taking occasion to say that he knew of no gentleman, whether clergyman or layman, who had better earned the good opinion of his fellow citizens by his broad, liberal views than had Dr. Dewart.

The resolution was carried, and replied to in a few words.

The business of the meeting had thus been concluded, and the members present at once fell to arranging with the secretary for their annual excursion, which, starting from Toronto the next morning, attracted a large number to enjoy the outing, which was to St. John, New Brunswick, via Canadian Pacific railway new short line, touching at Montreal on the way, and being in charge of the St. John Board of Trade while there, the association being invited to participate in St. John's celebration of the opening of the "New Short Line," and the inauguration of their great Electric Exhibition and Summer Carnival. A trip up the river to Fredericton was expected. Wednesday, July 24, the party leaves St. John via Intercolonial railroad for Moncton, and from thence a side trip to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Friday, July 26, return to Moncton, leaving there at 8:45 P.M. for Quebec. The press association of the latter city have arranged for the reception and entertainment of their Ontario brethren and friends while in the ancient capital. This will include an excursion on the river and around the Island of Orleans to La Bonne Ste. Anne, returning to Quebec by special train on the new Montmorency & Charlevoix railway, a visit to the Jacques Cartier-Brebeuf monument, and a lunch at the St. Louis Hotel. Monday, July 29, leave Quebec at 8:25 P.M. for Montreal, and home at will.

#### A PUNCTUATION PUZZLE.

The following article forcibly illustrates the necessity of proper punctuation. It can be read in two ways, describing a very bad man, or a very good man, the result depending upon the manner in which it is punctuated. It is very well worth the study of all:

"He is an old and experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found in opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of his neighbors he never rejoices in the prosperity of his fellow creatures he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly diligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pride in laboring to promote the cause of Christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers he makes no effort to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to the support of the gospel among the heathen he contributes largely to the devil he will never go to heaven he must go where he will receive the just recompense of reward."



THE PEACEMAKER.

Specimen from Photograph by CHICAGO PHOTO-TINT COMPANY, 213 State street, CHICAGO.

## THE YOUNG FEMALE COMPOSITOR.

Oh! but she's bonny and kind—  
 A smart, cheerfu' witch o' a creature—  
 A lassie just form'd to my mind,  
 Wi' a face beaming ower wi' guid nature.  
 And 'deed, the plain truth to declare,  
 Few chaps ever turn up their nose at her,  
 The charms are sae catching and rare  
 O' Nell, the young female compositor.

'Maist every five lines that she sets  
 For sorts thro' the hale house she dances,  
 And a' that she asks for she gets,  
 Returning her thanks wi' soft glances.  
 And though, ance or twice every week,  
 The gaffer he threatens to closet her,  
 It ends wi' him patting the cheek  
 O' this modest young female compositor.

But of a' the *frames* she seems to like mine;  
 And faith she's untrammelled wi' fetters,  
 For twice every hour in the nine  
 She comes seeking capital letters.  
 Then up on a case she'll play jump,  
 And while I keep keeking richt close at her,  
 She fa's on my knees wi' a thump,  
 This charming young female compositor.

A wee cockie cliquer sae braw,  
 Wha' thinks he's a don 'mang the lasses,  
 Breaks a note or a headline or twa,  
 Ilka time that the sweet lassie passes.  
 Bat he's out o' the hunt, that's quite clear,  
 For a' the sly glances he throws at her  
 Are met wi' a cough and a sneer.  
 By this handsome young female compositor.

A Beaugard jacket she wears,  
 And a skirt neatly draped and brocaded;  
 Yet she never puts on foolish airs,  
 Though oft for her pride she's upbraided.  
 But though she might spit in my face,  
 I'm sure I could never look cross at her,  
 Sae fu' o' saft, heart-winning grace  
 Is this nymph, the young female compositor.

I'm on a grand volume—bourgeois,  
 Wi' lots o' big wood cuts, and leaded—  
 And I'm certain, in sax weeks or so,  
 I'll hae as much coin as is needed.  
 Then, low on my knees, I'll discharge  
 O' Cupid's saft sawder a dose at her,  
 And *row* in the conjugal barge  
 Wi' this darling young female compositor.

—R. B., in the *Scottish Typographical Circular* for June.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## REMINISCENCES.

BY JAMES BARNET.

"STEAM DID IT!"

**D**ID what? There was one man who said that it cheapened job printing, while a great many others, good fellows, could not see it, for they had no boilers with which to raise the expanding force; nothing but the tireless limbs of the youth who bore the ceaseless grind of the Gordon, the Ruggles or the Liberty. This was the boast, however, of the merchant who left the shores of the Mississippi and settled in Chicago, twenty years ago, as a book and job printer. "Steam did it!"

No doubt steam has done a great deal in cheapening many things, as I remember when it knocked aside the spinning wheels of the thrifty cottar wives, whose great aim was in getting up the linen for the daughter's outfit when she got married. Steam

drove the machines for heckling flax, and did away with combinations and strikes of the hecklers by hand. When a country house was filled at one end with six looms, each one giving its click-clack, it was a busy house indeed, and if not quite musical, the sound had the advantage of the hundred pipers who all played different melodies—the looms had all one key. "Steam did it!" when the looms were all in large factories turning out one web each daily, instead of a week by hand. The country districts thereby were thinned of their inhabitants and driven into towns in search of work. "Steam did it!" when machinery turns out the finest bookwork instead of by the hand-press. Great is the power of steam; but in cards and dodgers, the "Firefly" could not compete with the treadmill of the young man who drove the eighth medium job press.

While lying on my oars, as it were, I noticed an "ad" in one of the papers, of a foreman being wanted for the merchant already mentioned, and as active work was quite agreeable, I called on him to ascertain particulars. I found that his second in command was leaving to start business on his own account, and without much ado I agreed to fill the vacant post, as the salary was a temptation in itself.

As some tradesmen make a branch of their business a specialty, this idea was carried out by my new employer in printing cards and dodgers at ten per cent over cost, all other work being taken from my estimates. If a hustler happens to have a bee in his bonnet, and is willing to work out his scheme to a legitimate conclusion, it follows that he has both faith and courage. If failure meets his efforts, many will remark, "I told you so!" If success attends his endeavor, then others follow close after him.

When three or four small presses were kept going for a week, the ten-per-cent plan paid very well, and with glee the favorite phrase was seen in print, both by card and circular, that "Steam did it!" As a continued supply of cheap work did not come in all the time, a confession was in order, and an acknowledgment made that the estimated jobwork paid far better, besides more help being needed to meet its demands. Competition made my employer reduce his figures even on cheap work, but he was bound to lead. He began to doubt his figures when a smash was made on the quarto Gordon, costing \$30 for repairs; but, then, "Steam did it!"

As the composing room had been shifted to the fourth floor, and the office on the second, a tube was in requisition when orders were sent up. With no work on hand, and a quarter of the day spent, a whistle came up the tube with the inquiry, "What are your men doing?" which was answered, "Distributing and clearing up." Then the order followed, "Lay them off; there is nothing on hand." They were laid off. They put their coats on and walked downstairs, while some one with an order was going up. As soon as known, the wigless boss ran out and followed his men as if his house was on fire. "Come back," he cried, and they came back. This was only practiced once during my stay.

Meeting a customer whose printing I had done for nearly twelve years, he desired fifty dollars' worth as soon as possible. He would give his work to my employer if I made a commission on the first order. On taking this to my boss, I gave him the cost, and told him what my customer had said. "Well, then, I will give you twenty per cent," he answered. If it had been ten per cent, it would have pleased me as well. He delivered the printing and received his pay, but failed to turn over the twenty per cent commission as promised. On my customer learning who he was dealing with, he said, "He will not get another order from me." On asking what reason he had in not complying with his own arrangement, he opened my eyes with the remark, "Why, sir, I will charge you with obtaining orders for printing without a license from the United States." This was original if not satisfactory. He cut his nose off to spite his face.

My term of office was nearing an end, as the former holder of the position concluded to return and bring his material and presses with him. This seemed beneficial for both employer and foreman, and was carried out. The fire of 1871 squared all accounts, and there was no more heard of cheap printing by steam.



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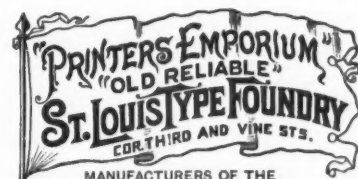
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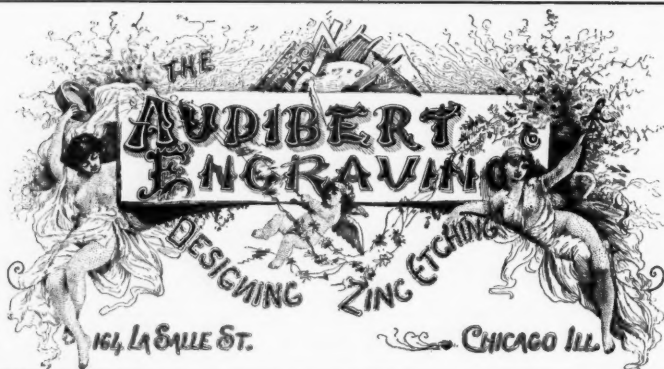
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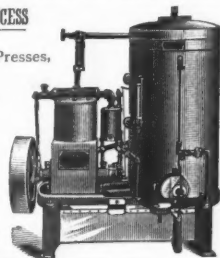
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St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

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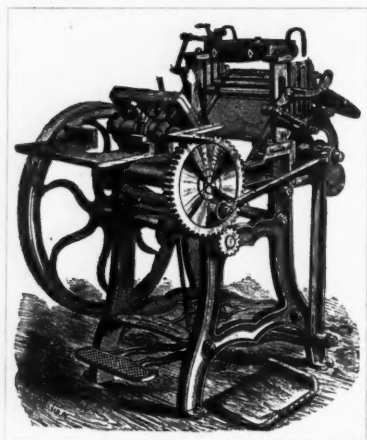
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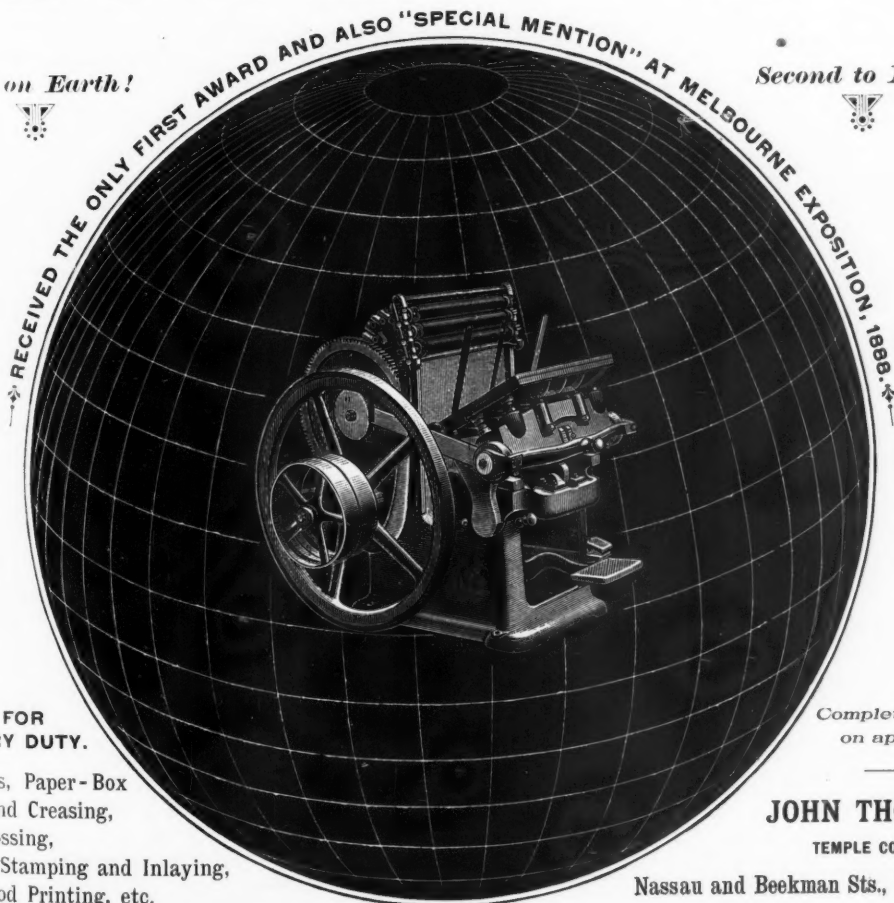
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## CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1889.

According to promise, I will endeavor to pen you a few lines in order to give your numerous readers at least an inkling of the business outlook at the national capital. There being so many places of interest for sight-seers, there is consequently a larger number of the "knights of the stick and rule" here than can procure employment, hence the overflow of "subs" at the various newspaper as well as book and job offices. The scale is 45 cents on morning papers, 42½ cents on evening papers, and 40 cents in job offices.

In the newspaper line there has been a great many changes during the past decade. It probably may be news to many of your readers, but this city has never as yet been able to support a penny paper. Many a venture in this line has been made, but each has followed the other in brief existence. Two weeks ago our citizens were suddenly surprised at the promulgation of the startling information that hereafter the morning *Press* would be 1 cent per copy, its former price being 2 cents. This journal is yet an infant, having been started by the Messrs. Fox a few weeks following the election of President Harrison, and is a straight out republican paper. It now bids fair to live long and prosper. The morning *Post*, its only rival in the city, is doubtless the leading newspaper, having an efficient corps of editors and reporters, with Col. Frank Hatton as leading man. The *Star* and *Capital* are the only evening papers, the former being an old landmark and ably edited by Mr. Crosby B. Noyes. The recent change from four to eight pages, with a brand new dress, makes the *Star* an attractive and interesting paper. The evening *Capital* referred to has been lately substituted in place of the *Critic*. Previous to this transformation the *Capital* was but a Sunday edition, having no connection whatever with the *Critic*. The *Capital*, however, has a Sunday edition connected therewith, both of which are very presentable, typographically.

Among the Sunday papers worthy of special note might be mentioned the *Herald*, *Gazette* and *Chronicle*. A few weeks since the former was converted into an eight-page issue, it previously being but four pages, and with a new suit of clothes is now a bright and spicy journal, doing a thriving advertising business. By way of enterprise the management issues a supplement each week with the portrait and brief biography of the leading business men of the city. The *Gazette*, considered, until recently, one of the best "gotten up" papers here, mechanically speaking, is not in a very flourishing condition. "Hard luck" has entered its sanctum, and for some unknown cause it is said to be on its "last legs." The recent adoption of the plate matter system has robbed that paper of its once beauty. The *Sunday Chronicle*, another old landmark, having been started twenty-nine years ago, at the suggestion of the martyred Abraham Lincoln, by the late Col. John W. Forney, is now in a more thriving condition than it has been for a number of years. The removal of the office from the old "sweat-box" on F street to the large and spacious building on Eleventh street, has had a tendency to boom that paper. The building has been fitted up for the special use of publishing the *Chronicle*. With a new dress of handsome brevier and nonpareil this paper also presents an aspect of prosperity. Its editor being a "nervy" man, possessed with the "courage of his convictions," no doubt intends to make this a lively issue.

We almost forgot to mention the wirey little eight-page Sunday *Hatchet*, with its "cut and slash" vim. The office has recently been moved to a large, new building, and all the paper wants is a new dress to make it boom. Foreman Sampson, however, shows good taste in its make-up, notwithstanding his bad

material. This about completes the newspaper roll of our city of over 200,000 souls, at least that portion of it that is worthy of note.

There is the same confusion here as in other cities in reference to the patent-plate system. At present Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, has the matter in hand, and just what termination will be arrived at is yet but conjecture. This subject has been a very knotty one for a long time, and has been argued strongly, both for and against. At present the *Hatchet*, *Gazette* and *Chronicle* are using plates, but employ union men only. The situation certainly is not an indication of prosperity.

The book and job offices of the city mostly seem to eke out an existence. Judd & Detwiler, one of our leading firms, put on an extra force of men a few days ago, and expect to be "rushed" for at least a month with the orders now on hand. This delighted a large number of idle printers.

Gray & Clarkson, the well-known avenue printers, seem to have their usual force busily engaged at constant employment.

The *Craftsman*, issued by No. 101 of this city, is a rare picture of mechanical beauty, and turns out first-class work in the job-room connected therewith.

EM-DASH.

## FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, August 6, 1889.

The remainder of this month and part of the next will be looked forward to by all members of the different unions and assemblies with much anxiety, as each will hold its annual picnic.

The George Bishop Printing and Engraving Company employes opened up the season by holding their picnic on August 3, at Beauharnois, where a pleasant day was enjoyed by all present.

Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, will be the next to participate in having a grand picnic at Otterburn Park, August 10. The members will meet at the union rooms, McGill street, at 11:30 A.M., wearing a 37-em pica white plug hat and a small-pica walking stick. They will march, headed by siximps and a brass band, in great primer roman style, through the principal streets before leaving on the 12:15 train. A large number of prizes have been donated for the various contests to take place, which will include putting the shot, jumping, running by male and female comps, boys and girls and printers' wives, boat races, and last, but not least, a game of lacrosse for thirteen gold pins by the comps of the two English morning papers, the *Herald* and *Gazette*, against any picked team from the other offices in the city. This game will be, no doubt, the game of the season, as some of the best players are to be found among the printers. Everything has been well arranged, and, if the weather permits, it will be the best picnic of the season.

On the 12th instant the cigarmakers will celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary by holding a picnic at the exhibition grounds. They will have a number of games, and will conclude by having a game of lacrosse, the winning team to receive thirteen elegant gold pins.

The next will be Jacques Cartier Typographical Union (French), which will also have an elaborate programme. They will very likely have a typesetting match between the swifts. At their last meeting they donated \$20 as a prize for No. 176, and also unanimously resolved to turn out with them on the 10th. The two unions are acting together harmoniously, and we expect good results therefrom.

Labor day is to be celebrated in Montreal in grand style this year. All the trade unions and knights of labor assemblies have been talking up the subject for the past two months, and everything is going along smoothly. A mammoth procession will be formed at 9 A.M., consisting of all the trade unions, knights of labor assemblies, benevolent societies, and several thousand excursionists are expected from Quebec, Louis, Three Rivers, Toronto, Ottawa, Cornwall, Hamilton and many other places, who will join them in the parade, after which they will proceed to the exhibition grounds where all will make merry. No political speeches are to be made on that day. The whole day's proceedings will be carried

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Philadelphia.

Denver.

out on temperance principles. A deputation from all the different organizations will wait on the mayor to have him proclaim it a legal holiday.

Work about the city is fair for this time of year in the job offices. The dailies are rather crowded with subs.

The programme for No. 176 was printed at the *Herald* office. It contains fourteen pages (each 4 by 6 inches) and neatly printed, containing an elegant assortment of printing house talk. The get-up is striking, and the *Herald* office may feel proud of turning out such a job.

J. P. M.

#### FROM UTAH.

To the Editor :

SALT LAKE CITY, July 31, 1889.

Business, which during the spring and early summer months was exceptionally good, is at present only fair, some of the offices being pretty well crowded with work while others are but moderately busy.

The nation's birthday was celebrated in grand style by the Utah Federated Trades and Labor Council. The Fourth of July, it seems, came at a rather inauspicious time—just after the subscription list for the Johnstown sufferers had been made up. The *Herald* suggested that the chamber of commerce committee, who had been soliciting aid for the above sufferers, resolve themselves into a committee to solicit funds and inaugurate a proper and fitting celebration of the nation's birth; but the gentlemen did not seem to take kindly to the proposition to go around a second time on the same sort of an errand. So, you see, it fell to the lot of the workingmen to take the steps necessary to observe this day, so dear to every true American heart.

The president of the Utah Federated Trades and Labor Council, Mr. Robert G. Sleater, was elected grand marshal of the day, and carried off the honors and discharged the arduous duties of the occasion as only a member of the art preservative can do. He was ably seconded and aided by the various committees from the different labor unions.

There was a grand procession of the various labor organizations, with appropriate banners and mottoes, including the military from Fort Douglas, the Grand Army of the Republic, the governor, members of the Utah Commission, the city council, chamber of commerce, the merchants, and a delegation from the various unions of Ogden.

The procession started at 10 o'clock, headed by the grand marshal and aides, the Fort Douglas band, the 16th United States infantry, a company of artillery, a float on which sat the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by thirteen young ladies with the names of the thirteen original states emblazoned on their sashes. Next came another handsome float, representing the present states and territories, with Utah occupying a prominent position, and a banner on top, running the whole length of the car, on which was painted the following legend: "Utah, Old Enough to Be a State." Next came invited guests in carriages, headed by another band, and followed by the Federated Trades and Labor Council, four abreast, headed by their magnificent banner. The Salt Lake Typographical Union being the oldest union, of course came next, followed by the various trades.

The procession, which was nearly a mile long, marched to Liberty Park, where free lunch and refreshments were served. The artillery fired a salute, the bands played, the governor and others made eloquent speeches, notably among which was that of Major Bynon, who delivered an address entitled, "Eight Hours," and the gentleman showed that he was well conversant with the subject by the masterly manner in which he handled it. Five hundred copies of the *Herald*, containing this speech, were purchased by the unions and sent to the various labor organizations of the country. The Declaration of Independence was read, also an original poem. Songs by the workingmen's glee club helped to make an interesting programme, after which the people scattered in the park and gave themselves up to enjoyment and picnicking.

An 800-pound ox and six sheep were roasted whole and distributed to the public free. Four hundred gallons of beer were

donated by the local breweries, which was partaken of by all but—well, you know that printers are noted for being strictly temperate men.

The figure 8, on the Salt Lake Typographical Union's badges, seemed to be somewhat of a puzzle to the general public. The other unions, for some reason or other, forgot to place it on theirs.

Everything passed off quietly, nothing occurring to mar the day's pleasure. Labor may well feel proud of her maiden effort, and, as one of the committee remarked, "We have now served our apprenticeship, look out for next year's celebration!"

It is astonishing what a number of labor unions, through the indefatigable and untiring energy of Mr. Sleater, have lately been organized, one of which is Salt Lake Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 41, with a membership of six instead of fifteen as published in your journal, which was chartered May 1. It is to be hoped these numbers will soon be augmented, but as it is a new thing, it is a difficult matter to convince the pressmen wherein they will be benefited by joining.

The *Herald*, some three months or so ago, came out in an enlarged size, with a complete new dress, giving it quite a metropolitan appearance.

Messrs. Ackerman & Co. have added fifty fonts of new type, borders, rule, a new cutter and an Otto gas engine to their plant.

Mr. F. H. Nelden has sold out his interest in the firm of Nelden & Co., and other changes are continually occurring in the personnel of the craft at this place.

P. S.

#### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor :

NEW ORLEANS, August 4, 1889.

The printing business in this city at present is quite active. At Hyatt's, upward of half a dozen men are employed; at Brandso's a couple of extra men are engaged, and at Graham's over a dozen men are regularly employed. The character of work is mostly book and special work.

Notwithstanding the job office employés are having plenty to do, the subs on morning and evening papers are not overworked, probably owing to the fact that there has been quite an influx of typographical "tourists" during the past month.

Mr. Atwater, for upward of a year foreman of Hyatt's job office, has gone traveling for his health. He has a brother in the East and one in Liverpool, England, with one of whom, I am told, he will connect himself in business after the conclusion of his journey. Mr. Hinton, the venerable job printer and corresponding secretary of our union, has succeeded Mr. Atwater as foreman of Colonel Hyatt's office.

By special legislation of No. 17, no member thereof is hereafter permitted to work in an office which is not strictly union. This is the result of the label question being discussed between master printers and No. 17, the former objecting to members of No. 17 going into small offices and rat offices and helping them out when those offices cannot do without them, thus placing a grave stumbling block in the way of legitimate union offices.

A question of much importance about to be discussed by committees representing No. 17 and the New Orleans Typotheta is that of apprenticeship. It is thought the result which will be reached is that which is already the law of No. 17, namely, two boys to the first ten journeymen compositors or less, and one for each five or fraction thereof additional.

There is a weekly paper, the *National Exponent*, the P. O. S. A. advocate, being published here. It is a patent inside.

We have received the initial number of the International Typographical Union organ, a miniature folio.

The *Appeal*, a little journal established by woman's vim and buoyed by woman's energy, continues to claim favors from the residents of the Crescent City, and the patronage is apparently liberal, being the official organ, as it were, of the Women's Club of this city.

A compositor made his way from Chattanooga, Tennessee, in a boat, occupying, I am told by second hands, three months. The gentleman fell a victim to malaria, and is now in Bay St. Louis,

Mississippi, recuperating, so I have been unable to see him, he having remained here but a short while. I have no doubt the craft has thus lost the knowledge of some interesting anecdotes and hair-breadth 'scapes from—"fiddlers," mosquitoes and starvation.

And now, last though not least, I present your readers with what will, no doubt, prove to be the newest of the new; for having searched the annals of typography, I have failed to find anything resembling it: The *Daily News* furnishes its compositors with a water cooler, a towel-rack, mirror, comb, brush, towel, soap, blacking and brush and wash-bowl and pitcher—gratis!

D. F. Y.

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor:

BALTIMORE, August 3, 1889.

If a general remark about the weather "goes," a word here may not be out of place in connection with the peculiar kind of weather that has obtained in this latitude for the past six months. Suffice it to say, that we have not had over three consecutive days of sunshine since the beginning of the year. It is to be hoped that the clerk of the weather will be considerate enough to give us a full week of old Sol's reign in September, when the great exposition comes off.

Messrs. A. Hoen & Co., lithographers and printers, have just completed for distribution in various parts of the country 10,000 lithographs (30 by 40), which give a full view of the exposition grounds, including the race track and the sham battle of North Point "as she is to be fought" by our state militia and visiting troops.

The difference which arose a few weeks ago between Mr. James Young, publisher of the weekly *Telegram*, and the Baltimore Typographical Union, has been satisfactorily settled. At the regular monthly meeting of the union on Saturday last Mr. Young was present by invitation, and in very few words stated his side of the case. He said he had no grievance, but that it was his intention to continue the plate supplement in the *Telegram*; that he would pay union rates and employ none but union compositors as heretofore. If the union saw fit to agree to that, he would reinstate his old hands and give his present force a week's notice to make a final exit. The union did agree to that, and next week, while printer Young's locked out employes resume cases at the old stand, his non-union men will step down and out.

According to some reports, Baltimore, it would seem, is not considered by the tramp printer to be the abode of a benevolent class of citizens, speaking directly with reference to those who stick type as "regulars" in the newspaper offices. Hence, it may be presumed, some of the Baltimore types are not down on the tourist's guide-book as "good Samaritans." A day or two ago, I overheard a travel-stained, weedy-looking roadster of the genus typo, who had made the rounds of the offices for a "lift" without success, as he alleged, declare it was his unbiased opinion that the "regulars" in the Baltimore newspaper offices "slept on their cases," from a fear that some wayfarer or other might get a chance to earn a breakfast. But there are two sides to a question. As a general thing, the regular compositor on the Baltimore daily is both a competent workman and a reliable man. He is necessarily so. If he were to yield up his cases, even for the briefest space of time, to every devil-may-care, go-as-you-please applicant, who may be here today and gone tomorrow, his occupation would soon be gone. This is not, however, to say that every printer who takes the road is incompetent, or that he walks out of town from pure inclination. But everyone knows, who has printing-office experience, that there are from choice quite a number of ne'er-do-wells among the craft, who are as perverse and uncertain as the little pigs in clover. And yet many a stranded tramp has been sent on his way rejoicing by the steady-going compositor of Baltimore.

The *Morning Herald*, the only penny paper published in this section, has purchased the right to print the official programme of the exposition. The *Herald* will issue an extra edition of 23,000. The managing editor of this sprightly and outspoken journal,

A. Beckhoffer, since the management came under his entire control, has, it is generally believed, placed the *Herald* upon a good paying basis, a position, from all accounts, which it had never before attained. The *Herald* should be well supported, for it deserves success, inasmuch as it is well edited, gives about all the news and, above all, is not afraid to call things by the right name. The paper gives steady employment to about eighteen compositors.

The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Maryland will be introduced in the grammar schools in September as supplemental reading.

The *Sun* recently published the Constitution of the United States, and it is safe to say that quite a number of its readers dropped their optics for the first time upon the nation's bulwark.

The firm of John Murphy & Co., the Catholic publishers, of Baltimore, are about completing a large order from Cardinal Gibbons, consisting of the new Roman Catholic prayer book, to be issued in several styles of binding. Proofsheets of every page were sent to every Catholic archbishop and bishop in the United States.

Baltimore Typographical Union is to have a new constitution. The relief fund has been abandoned. Delegates to the International Typographical Union convention made a full report at the last meeting, which was approved and accepted. The union is making big preparations for the parade in September, and expects to make a highly creditable showing in the turnout of the trades.

It is very well to talk about patronizing home enterprise. All things being equal, that sort of thing is commendable; but the trouble is that, to fall back on a homely phrase, they are not, in some localities, equal by a jugful. Water will not rise above its source. Nor is it fair to expect an inferior article, placed by the side of its superior, both being held at the same price, to withstand anything like competition. With the masses it seems to be of little concern where a thing was manufactured; if it is fashioned to suit their taste, they buy it; if not, they let it alone, home manufactured or otherwise.

As to some publications, down this way, that might be mentioned, scissors and paste are relied upon principally in the editorial makeup. But this is not all. The selected matter, paid for originally by enterprising publishers of the North and the West, would appear to be the *summum bonum* of the journals in question, for the scissored matter is regularly advertised as the chief attraction in the columns of these nondescript sheets.

One of the largest retail stores in this city, which does an extensive business in the bazaar way, claims to have suffered great pecuniary loss through a typographical error in a late issue of the *Sunday American*. The proprietor of the store publishes a statement in effect, that while his "ad" appeared according to copy in the *Sunday Herald* and also in the *Sunday News*, it was improperly inserted in the *American* as to the price of a certain line of goods. The result of this was, as this merchant intimates, that, not wishing to appear as trying to deceive the public, he was compelled to meet a run on patterns of "colored chambray," ten yards to the pattern, for 25 cents, the figures given by the *American*, and which should have been 62 cents, as correctly stated in the other papers. This can hardly be an advertising "dodge;" and yet it may be after all.

On Sunday afternoon last, Andrew F. Crutchfield, editor and co-proprietor of the *Baltimorian*, a popular weekly paper of this city, was laid to rest in Loudon Park cemetery. The deceased was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1824, where he served an apprenticeship at the printing business in the office of the *Christian Advocate*. In 1865 he came to Baltimore, and at once took position on the editorial staff of the *Sun*. He was an indefatigable worker and a most genial gentleman. Peace to his ashes.

In the book and job offices business appears to be fairly brisk. Down town, canvassers are in hurried quest of storekeepers, with the laudable intent of securing "ads" for "extra editions" and divers little books, the latter to be distributed gratuitously to strangers, to guide them through the devious ways of the city during exposition week in September.

FIDELITIES.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 6, 1889.

Midsummer finds the printing industry and associated interests in a better condition than is usual at this time of the year. Many of the leading job houses are running full-handed, while in some instances a rush of summer season work has necessitated the temporary employment of extra hands.

The machinery people, particularly those engaged in the manufacture of paper-making machines, are still enjoying great prosperity. Some of the firms are so crowded with orders that they refuse to file orders for goods that are wanted within three months. The engravers, lithographers and bookbinders are still doing a tremendous business, and it appears to be generally believed that the present activity will be maintained for the balance of the season. The prominent job printers, lithographers and engravers, whose facilities enable them to turn out large quantities of handsome and attractive show work, are just now quite busy with goods to be delivered during the month of September. Some of the work will be given to the theatrical and opera people at the close of this month. A great deal of the work is produced from original designs and is strikingly beautiful, the choicest pieces coming from the establishments of well and favorably known lithographers and engravers. It is reliably stated that traveling companies will put more money into printers' ink during the fall and winter than ever previously. Already enough orders for "show business" have been filed in one city establishment to keep it running for at least two months after the close of August. The concern has purchased five carloads of paper to fill the orders.

The art publishers and makers of holiday and souvenir books, and other goods intended for festal periods, are making extensive and elaborate preparations to meet the demands they anticipate when their special trade season opens. From private information received about these artistic and brilliant productions, it is safe to say that they are rare and exquisite gems of the artists', engravers', lithographers' and printers' skill, and will far surpass anything that has ever before been undertaken in these special lines. The original designs are wonderful specimens of beauty, elegance and attractiveness, and are destined to create a *furor*, will be in great demand when once placed on the market, and will certainly please the most fastidious *connoisseur* of these graceful and pleasing emblems of love, affection, esteem and courtesy.

The Flat Rock Paper Mills, Manayunk, Pennsylvania, owned and operated by the M. & W. H. Nixon Paper Company, have started up again, after having been idle since the early part of June, in order that repairs and improvements might be made to the machinery. The entire works have undergone a thorough overhauling, and two large Humphrestone heating engines have been added. About two hundred are employed at the mills.

At the last regular monthly meeting of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, there was so much routine business to be transacted that an adjournment to finish it was ordered until the next Sunday. The report of the delegates to the International convention, at Denver, Colorado, was received, and appeared to be satisfactory.

Contracts for supplies, etc., for the state departments at Harrisburg have been awarded as follows: Deter & Blackburn, Philadelphia, stationery at 30.6 per cent below the maximum price; Hoyer & Wilner, Harrisburg, supplies, 31.5 per cent; distributing reports and documents of the house of representatives, George R. Pym, Harrisburg, 2½ per cent below.

Americans returning from Paris express general disappointment concerning the American section of the great exhibition. Mr. Michael De Young, of San Francisco, declares that the American exhibits are simply ridiculous for a country of our resources. He says that the American commissioners were late in getting on the ground, and that they allowed themselves to be hoodwinked right and left by the Frenchmen. There is very little to show for the money which our government appropriated for the purpose of making a good display of American exhibits. Mr. John B. Henderson, of St. Louis, tells about the same story.

The French, he says, have left little room for any other country. The whole thing is intended for a great glorification of France. The exhibits of all other nations are insignificant, with England among the best and the United States and Germany among the worst of a bad lot.

The original humorist, Bob Burdette, whose playful fancy has long pleased newspaper readers, is to edit the humorous department of *Lippincott's Magazine*.

The Philadelphia Typothetæ has elected the following delegates to the national convention of the United Typothetæ of America, to be held in St. Louis in October next: Col. Clayton McMichael, J. R. Jones, William B. MacKellar, William M. Patton, William H. Hoskins, John W. Wallace, George S. Ferguson, John R. McFetridge, George H. Buchanan and William F. Fell.

The Peninsular Press Association of Delaware and Maryland visited Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania, on its thirteenth annual excursion. They left Philadelphia at noon, July 20, and arrived at the famous resort in the evening. They traveled in two special cars furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The party, which numbered seventy, remained in the Alleghany Mountains four days, looking over South Fork, Johnstown and other places of interest in the vicinity. Robert D. Hoffecker, of Smyrna, Delaware, is president of the association, and Frederick E. Bach of Wilmington, secretary and treasurer. Thirty newspapers were represented.

Secretary Windom has decided not to accept the offer of the Milligan Steam Press Company to continue the use of steam plate-presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., at 1 cent a thousand. The eighteen presses will be removed, and will be replaced by twenty-eight hand presses, now in stock.

A writer in the *Examiner*, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, says: "No better or sturdier American ever lived than General Simon Cameron. At his old home in Donegal, which he loved above all other places, he met the mighty and the poor. But I always thought there was a kindlier twinkle in the old man's eye and more heartiness when he met some country acquaintance than when he greeted the senators, cabinet officials and the mighty men of the land. I remember with what satisfaction he told me about the Harrisburg centennial. Among other things that were shown on that occasion was the court dress and sword he wore while minister to Russia. 'But,' said he, 'this is a paper that should have been tacked to it.' It was his indenture to learn the printer's trade. All the commissions he ever received from legislatures and presidents were thrown aside, but the indenture of his boyhood to a trade he kept locked in his safe. He was always 'Simon Cameron, printer.'"

ARGUS.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TRIBULATIONS.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, August 5, 1889.

Extreme dullness prevails in all branches of trade, and it is generally indicated that no change for the better can possibly be expected until September. This depression in business causes many printers and pressmen to be idle. The trouble between the members of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, and the newspaper publishers has added to the general demoralization that has, within a recent period, spread through Printing House Square. Many sensible men, who have been unable to obtain good employment, have migrated to the seashore and mountain resorts, where business is said to be fairly humming. The lithographing and engraving interests continue to maintain their excellent and satisfactory condition.

New York Typographical Union, No. 6, held a special meeting Sunday, July 28, at Everett Hall, East Fourth street, to take action in regard to the lockout of its members from the offices of the *World*, *Sun* and *Times*, which occurred Monday, July 22, the particulars of which event are doubtless known to most of your readers. President W. E. Boselly called the meeting to order. He faced at that time as large and intelligent a body of workmen

as ever gathered in any city under similar circumstances. At least twelve hundred men were in the hall, while outside hundreds more were congregated to discuss the situation. The windows of the houses near by were filled with men and women who occasionally added to the incidents of the day by calling out, "Success to you, printers!" and "Down with all trusts and combines." It was a serious, orderly gathering, too, for the printers recognized the importance of the occasion, and came with clear heads, prepared to take decisive steps, should they prove necessary.

After considerable discussion, the question of sustaining the recommendations of the scale committee, which made the scale in June last, was put to a vote and lost, and by this action the union voted to stand by the present scale. After this action, the meeting voted to refer the entire business to a committee of three members of each morning newspaper's force of printers, this committee to meet immediately and their action to be decisive. This committee met in the union rooms, at quarter past six o'clock Sunday evening. The twenty-seven men constituting the committee met in the secretary's office, and though the windows were open and the adjoining room filled with outside members, the discussion was conducted so quietly and harmoniously that no loud talk conveyed to outsiders any information of the proceedings.

At about half-past one, Monday morning, the committee finally adjourned. The strike of compositors in the *World*, *Times* and *Sun* offices, that seemed so imminent, has been prevented. The committee prepared a compromise plan, and this was presented to the newspaper publishers and accepted by them. At the start, the compositors' committee made three propositions. One was a modification of the new rates announced by the newspapers. The men agreed that illustrative cuts in news matter should belong to the office, but held that all advertising cuts belong to the compositors. Inset cuts, single price, the compositor to be paid for time consumed in cutting leads therefor. The men proposed that compositors required to remain in the office after three A.M. should receive 50 cents per hour in addition to type set, and continuous composition, or 75 cents per hour in lieu thereof. They agreed that reading notices should be paid according to the type they are set in, but declined to accept the rule that all tables and rule and figure work on time should be at the option of the office. The second proposition was that the men should be paid 55 cents per 1,000 ems, an advance of 5 cents; and that all "fat," such as cuts, etc., should belong to the office. The third proposition established a weekly scale of wages on the basis of \$4 a day of eight hours. The *World* and *Times* decided to accept the second proposition, and will hereafter pay 55 cents per 1,000 ems for composition and take the "fat." The *Sun* chose the first proposition. Thus peace happily reigns again in Newspaper Row.

The typographical union's committee of twenty-seven met again at the union rooms, Wednesday afternoon, July 31. There was but little work to do. The sub-committees from each chapel reported that all hands were working on the morning papers as usual with apparent satisfaction. The committee from the *Morning Journal* reported that paper had decided on the regular piece system, thereby leaving the *World* alone to work on the system of paying 55 cents per 1,000 and taking all the display advertisements. The scale for day work on evening newspapers was then considered. Inasmuch as the *Mail and Express* had taken down unconditionally the "combine's" demand made July 22, the committee decided that there was no occasion to pay that office a special visit, particularly after the very courteous and friendly message that had been received from Mr. Gray, its business manager. The other evening papers had made no demand, apparently having no grievance. However, the scale for men employed by the week on evening papers was fixed at \$21 instead of \$20 as heretofore. This price is now paid voluntarily by the journals working on this plan. After words of explanation as to the strict meaning of the new clauses of the scale, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of its chairman should occasion arise.

Misled by the printed official minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting of the United Typothetae of America, held in New York last September, the representative of THE INLAND PRINTER

stated in the July issue that the next annual convention of the typothetae would be held in St. Louis, beginning October 3. This is, according to official information, a mistake. The day and date should be Tuesday, October 8.

The New York Printers' Benevolent Association held their ninth annual picnic at the Empire Colosseum, Saturday, July 27. Although it rained during the early part of the day, all the floors and walks were thoroughly dried and the grounds were in as good condition as possible when the gates were opened at half-past three o'clock. As if anticipating that the elements could hardly, with any degree of consistency, go back on such a loyal set as the printers, there was a good assemblage in attendance. The majority whiled away the time in discussing the momentous question—the lockout of the *World*, *Sun* and *Times*.

The officers of the New York Printers' Benevolent Association, which is composed entirely of members of Typographical Union No. 6 in good standing, are: H. M. Blachford, president; W. A. Young, vice-president; B. J. Hanks, secretary; John Wood, treasurer; J. P. MacAuliffe, sergeant-at-arms.

Marcus Schnitzer has ceased his proprietorship of the *Oesterreich Ungarische Zeitung*, which has passed into the hands of his brother, David Schnitzer.

The *American Angler* and the *Hook and Line* have been merged, and are now published as one journal. The combination issue will cover the entire field of American angling, including both fresh and salt water fishing. It contains twenty pages the size of *Harper's Weekly*. The first issue contains several genuine fish stories.

There is every prospect of a bitter legal struggle growing out of the recent sale of the *Brooklyn Zeitung*, of Brooklyn, to Col. Henry Roehr, who also owns the *Freie Presse*. The latter is a republican organ, and, being the only daily published in the German language, was entitled to the corporation advertising. The *Zeitung* was started at the instigation of the democratic leaders, and the advertising was taken from the *Freie Presse* and given to its young rival. The *Zeitung* did not prove a success, however, and was sold at auction to John G. Wischert, who bid it in for the amount of his mortgage, \$17,000. He afterward disposed of the paper to Colonel Roehr, who announced that he would continue the paper by consolidating it with the *Freie Presse* under the double title of the *Brooklyn Freie Presse and Zeitung*. Recently Colonel Roehr notified Mayor Chapin of the change, and asked him to direct the proper officials to forward the corporation advertising to its proper destination. The Brooklyn Publishing Company, which formerly published the *Zeitung*, claim that Colonel Roehr only purchased the plant of the *Zeitung*, and not the title of the paper, which they propose to issue as usual, and have notified the mayor and common council to that effect. The conflicting notifications have been referred to the aldermanic law committee, and whatever the result the matter will no doubt be taken to the courts, as the corporation advertising is worth about \$12,000 per year.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST

#### FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor :

PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1889.

Now, in regard to the printing trade in this city let me say that there are too many offices with inexperienced and non-practical men at the helm; and mark you, inside of two years many of these offices will have been drawn into the greedy maelstrom of financial failure.

July and August are always dull, and this year is no exception to the rule. The catastrophe at Johnstown brought its pencil streak of silver lining in June, when several of our offices were busy furnishing, in book form, a graphic history of that frightful casualty.

We notice the announcement in the daily papers that the National Bureau of Engraving is again in troubled financial waters. This house has for several years had its manufacturing department situated in Burlington, New Jersey, retaining the business office in this city. We hope, for the sake of all concerned,

that it may be able to so adjust its affairs that business may be continued.

One by one the ranks of the Adams pressmen are being depleted, and employers who leave their Adams presses stand for a short time realize when they wish to start them up that that class of pressmen are not easily procured. The Adams pressman naturally drifts toward the cylinder movement, and being possessed of a thorough knowledge generally of imposition, color, etc., soon becomes a valuable cylinder hand. Then again the rising generation do not apprentice themselves to the Adams press, but look to the cylinder as the one upon which to anchor. The decadence of the Adams press is also shutting off a source of employment for females, the feeders of that class of press being always of that gender.

Affairs between employers and employes are quiescent, there being no disposition to stir up strife on either side. Employes realize the benefit of being in steady positions, and employers realize that it is to their advantage to keep their men on if at all practicable. The advantages are mutual.

The work of the International Typographical Union at Denver, it strikes us, was in keeping with the spirit of the age. Some objection is made to the location of the "Home" at Colorado Springs, but if we only realize that a home is a place to stay for perhaps a long period, and that the locomotive has annihilated distance, the objection that it is not central is hardly worth considering when you look at the magnificence of the site and the liberality of the citizens of El Paso county. Pressmen's Union No. 4 feels a just pride in the wisdom manifested in sending as their delegate Mr. Thomas J. Harrison, who was recognized by the convention as worthy of the offices of first vice-president and delegate to the American Federation of Trades, at Boston, in October next.

We hope for a revival of business about October. More anon. OCCASIONALLY.

#### STEREOTYPING ON PLATEN MACHINES.

In writing this article it is not my intention to give an elaborate description of stereotyping, but a simple and economical process by which printers who are not in possession of a stereotyping apparatus will be able to cast their own stereos, such as handbills, cards, labels, tint plates, chaostype, etc.

It is presumed that the printer has got a platen machine, which is to be used as the casting box.

The following materials will also be needed to complete the outfit: (1) a deal board a pica lower than type, to fit exactly inside the machine chase; (2) four pica brass rules for casting-gauges; (3) a strong hair brush about 5 inches long by 2½ inches wide, with a handle about 6 or 7 inches long, to be used as a beating brush; (4) a boot-polishing brush for brushing the French chalk off the matrix; (5) a melting pot and a ladle.

#### TO TAKE A STEREO FROM AN ORDINARY TYPE FORM.

In the first place it is necessary to prepare the flong, which will eventually be the mold or matrix from which the plate will be cast.

#### HOW TO MAKE THE PASTE.

Mix one pound of good wheaten flour, one desertspspoonful of powdered alum, and nine ounces of white starch, with a sufficient quantity of cold water, and boil in the ordinary manner. When it is required for use mix with it an almost equal quantity of powdered whiting.

#### TO MAKE THE FLONG.

Paste evenly a sheet of stout brown paper with the above preparation, then lay on the top of it a sheet of good blotting paper, paste as before and lay on another sheet of blotting paper, paste again and lay on a sheet of tissue paper, paste again and lay on another sheet of tissue. Then take a rolling pin or an office rule and roll the flong well to exclude all air bubbles, after which lay it on one side to dry.

#### CASTING.

We may now proceed with the casting. Fill the metal pot with old stereo or type metal and put it on the fire to melt.

While it is melting we will prepare the form. Unlock it and place round it a border of nonpareil reglet and then a border of three or four line metal letters face downward. Lock it up again and wipe the face of the type over with a piece of clean oily waste or rag, to prevent the matrix from sticking.

#### TO MAKE THE MOLD OR MATRIX.

Cut a piece of the flong and two pieces of soft but strong wrapper, a little larger than the form, and immerse two or three times in hot water, lay them each time on a piece of dry blotting paper to absorb the superfluous moisture. Leave the flong on the blotting paper while you paste the two pieces of wrapper evenly with ordinary paste, and lay them on one side. Now place the flong on to the form with the tissue paper downward, and spread over it a piece of damp linen, and with the beating brush beat the flong well into the type. Beat steadily and firmly until the required depth is obtained; then remove the linen and put on one of the pieces of wrapper and beat as before, taking great care to exclude all air bubbles. If there are any whites larger than about six ems wide it will be as well to fill them up with bits of pasted wrapper. Then lay on the second piece of wrapper and beat in in a similar manner.

#### DRYING THE MOLD.

The next thing to do is to dry the mold, which, as we have no heated press for the purpose, will take about four or five hours; while it is drying it will be as well to subject it to pressure to keep it flat, which can be done by putting a board and weight on top.

When it is dry remove it very carefully from the form and trim the matrix round with a pair of shears, paste a strip of brown paper the same width as the matrix on to the top edge, and long enough to protrude over the edge of the platen.

#### HOW TO PREPARE THE MACHINE.

Remove the rollers, take the packing off the platen, fix the board in the chase and lock it on the machine, paste one of the brass rules and rub it well on to the bottom of the platen so that it clings pretty firmly to it, then lodge the other rules on to it, at the required width apart. Close the platen up as though you were going to take an impression from a form, until the brass rules are tight. Then pour a ladleful of hot metal into it and leave it there for about two or three minutes until the platen has got thoroughly warmed. Bring the platen home again and remove the plate, and in its place put the matrix (brush the face of the matrix over well with French chalk each time before taking a cast from it, to prevent the plate from sticking to it), lay the rules on to the frame formed by the inverted letters, and a sheet of glazed brown paper over the top of them so as to be between them and the board, let it overlap in a similar manner to the pieces of paper on the matrix. Close the platen, and if the metal is of the right heat for pouring, pour it in between the two projecting pieces of paper.

#### TO TEST THE HEAT OF THE METAL.

Fold a piece of note paper and insert it in the metal and if the paper turns a light straw color it is ready for pouring, and if it turns black or dark brown the metal is too hot and should be allowed to cool, or it will burn the mold.

Skim the metal before pouring.

#### HOW TO CAST TINT PLATES.

Heat the platen and proceed as before, but in place of the matrix use bookbinder's cloth, or if a solid or flat tint is required use a piece of glazed brown paper. Rub the cloth over with French chalk before casting from it.

Be very careful about warming the platen, for if you do not have it warm enough the plate will not turn out very satisfactory.

#### TO CAST CHAOSTYPE.

It is only necessary to fix the board and gauges in their place and pour the hot metal on to the cold platen. To vary the pattern of the plate, pour in the metal in an irregular stream.—*Correspondent in British Printer.*

## A TRIP TO THE ROCKIES.

FROM ASPEN TO DENVER, VIA THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

NO. 11.

THE excursionists, guests of Denver Typographical Union, as previously arranged, making the trip from Denver to Aspen, via the Colorado Midland Railway, returned by the Denver and Rio Grande, thus affording all the delegates and visitors participating the opportunity of seeing the varied scenery on both roads. In accordance with such programme the D. & R. G. "special" left Aspen at 3 o'clock, Monday morning, August 10, but, owing to the time of arrival, its occupants were unfortunately denied the pleasure of accepting the entertainment provided for them by kind friends at Glenwood Springs. The early risers, however, were rewarded by viewing scenery sublimely grand when passing through some of the cañons. Why these mountains are called the "Rockies," can be easily understood by those making such a trip. Rocks to the right, rocks to the left, rocks in front, rocks behind, rocks of all conceivable dimensions, shapes and colors—from the boulder in the valley to the mighty peak that cleaves the clouds; miles upon miles of granite, abrupt, bleak and defiant; granite crowned with trees as sentinels, and with trees in every cleft, in all imaginable positions, present themselves on every hand. Surprise follows surprise. There is a mountain torrent, foaming, leaping between the chasm; here is a valley—with the snow-covered mountains in the background—presenting a picture for a Bierstadt or an Elkins, and the question is asked a hundred times "Why should American tourists go to Switzerland, instead of viewing the mountain scenery of their own land."

After breakfast the first stopping place is Red Cliff, an odd-looking uninteresting mining town, perched in the mountains, where a number of the party secure some mementoes of their travel—one securing part of a petrified antler, which he evidently holds in high esteem. Friend Johnson, of Kansas City, while engaged in hunting the festive cactus, is inadvertently left behind. The race between him and the train is a very exciting one for a short distance. Finally muscle succumbs to steam, discretion becoming the better part of valor. The train is finally

brought to a halt, and the wanderer is cordially welcomed by his companions. He declares that he considers himself a number one runner at home, but protests that it is too much to expect him to successfully contend against "the altitude" and a locomotive at the same time.

When going over Tennessee Pass we have the good fortune to obtain an excellent view of the Mount of the Holy Cross, a number of miles distant. The cross is formed by two transverse cañons of immense depth down and across the summit of the mountain. In these cañons lies eternal snow. The symbol is

perfect, though some of the pictures published flavor of exaggeration. The next glimpse, from which great things are expected, proves a disappointment—a mist having fallen over the mountain top within five minutes, showing the changeable character of the atmosphere.

At Leadville an excellent repast awaits the now hungry crowd, to which ample justice is done. As on a previous visit, a snowballing match is engaged in, the snow laying from two to three inches deep. Taken altogether, Leadville is not held in high favor, the outlook being bleak and uninteresting. While in the city we did not see a tree, flower, or even a blade of grass, and we have no regrets when we find the train in motion.

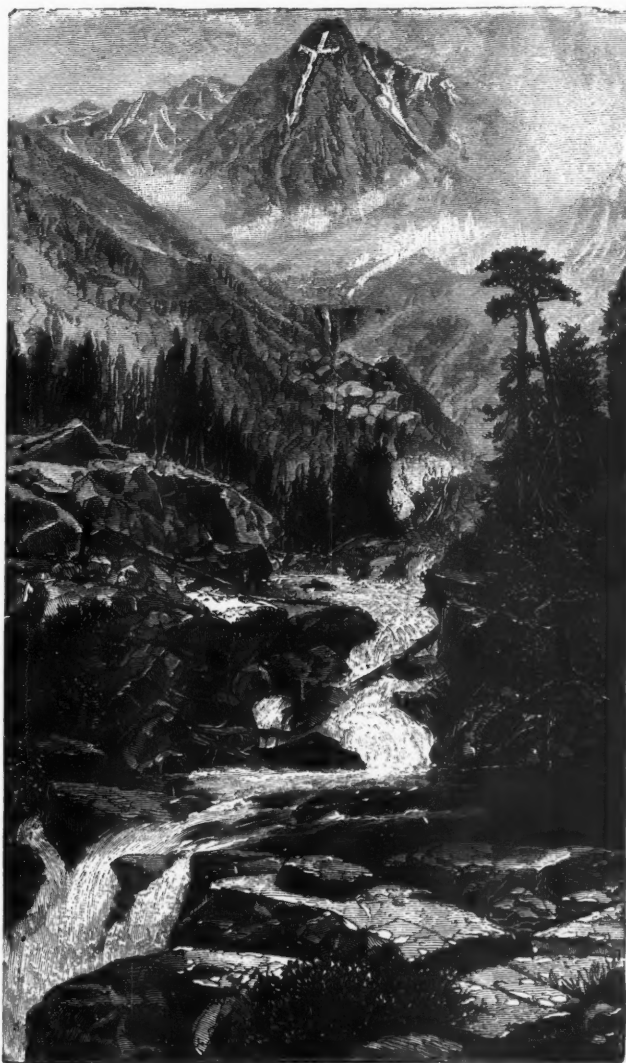
We must not here omit to mention an occurrence of which we were an eyewitness, which is well worthy of record. Shortly after leaving the carbonate camp our esteemed friend, Charles M. Moore, of Chicago, a gentleman who has charmed all with his silvery notes on the tour, and who lacks only a pair of wings to make him a singing (*not* a singing) angel, undertakes, and successfully, to sing a child to sleep, who heretofore has resisted all efforts put forth in this

direction. Tenderly he takes the little one in his arms in a manner which proves him to be an adept at the business, and sings

"Hush, my babe, lie still and slumber,  
Holy angels guard thy bed,"

with a pathos which brings tears to every eye, and wins for him the everlasting regard of the exhausted parents. A striking example of the versatility of genius; for, no matter whether filling an order for Omaha, Denver or the Sandwich Islands, or singing a baby's lullaby, he knows no such word as fail.

The route from Leadville to Salida is through one of the most picturesque regions in the state. Passing over the mountain



MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS.

plateaus snow fields are found on every hand, while here and there in the distance some giant sentinel rears his snow-crowned crest about his fellows. It is all grand — weirdly grand — and a sight never to be forgotten.

But the treat of all treats is yet to come, a treat which amply repays the tourist to visit Colorado to see—the trip through the "Royal Gorge." Shortly before entering an observation car is attached to the train, which is soon filled with expectant excursionists; and it is almost needless to add, that the sublime grandeur and impressive weirdness literally beggar description. The train rolls around a long curve close under a wall of black and banded granite a score of hundreds of dizzy feet in height; across the chasm, a few feet in width, is its counterpart, divided by the rushing, foaming Arkansas. Almost a whole circle is accomplished and the grand amphitheatrical sweep of the wall shows no breaks in its smooth zenith-cutting façade.

Oh! the crashing and the groaning,  
And the deep and awful shudder  
As that great red belt was parted and the mountains crashed in twain;  
And the Arkansas came roaring,  
Raging with its dreadful thunder,  
Sweeping through the mighty chasm, dashing madly toward the main.

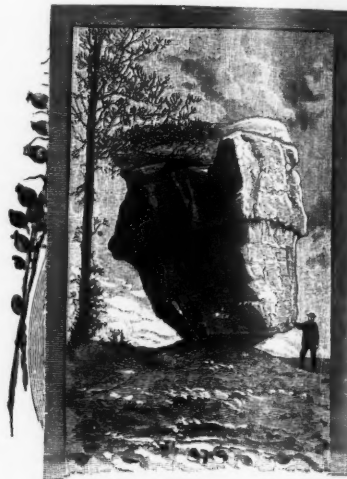
Oh! this myriad crested cañon  
With its walls of massive marble,  
With the granite and red sandstone piled in peaks that pierce the sky;  
Where no bird dare dip its pinion  
In the narrow veil of azure,  
Where the solemn shadows linger o'er the river rolling by.



ROYAL GORGE.

Right before us rise a succession of monster peaks, which seem to bar our progress, but as we near them the train breaks away at a tangent past their edges or round their corners. Detour after detour follows in rapid succession, skirting the base of great frowning peaks and walls, each seeming to overshadow its predecessor, whose

giddy heights it pains the eye to follow, rising, as they do, in a perpendicular mass from the water and the track. Everybody is too absorbed in wonder to indulge in conversation, and a sigh of relief is heard when the special and its living freight emerge from the "Gorge" and shortly thereafter arrive at Cañon City. Here is situated the state penitentiary of Colorado, within whose walls are confined some of the most notorious criminals and outlaws to be found throughout the length and breadth of the land; and the ugly looking muzzles of the Winchesters carried by the guards on the towers act as a notification that escape is impossible, even if a train is within a biscuit's throw. The soil surrounding this neighborhood is especially adapted to the cultivation of fruit, though the heat in summer time is said to be more than intense.



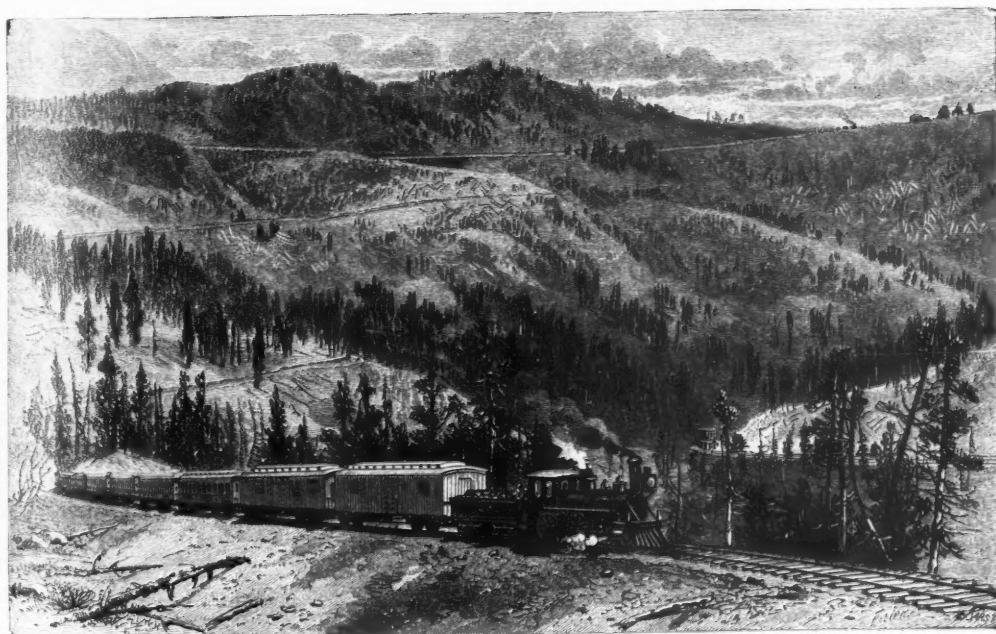
BALANCED ROCK, IN GARDEN OF THE GODS.

The ride from Cañon City to Pueblo is devoid of special interest; the passengers having been satiated with genuine Rocky Mountain scenery, are not in a humor to go into ecstasies over stunted trees or foothills. At Pueblo, the Pittsburgh of the Centennial State, whose rolling-mill furnaces are supplied with coal from its neighborhood, a bounteous supper is provided, which is duly appreciated. "All aboard" is a welcome sound, as we are now on our homeward trip, and no stops of any length are expected till Denver is reached. Nearing Colorado Springs, every one is on the outlook for a glance at Pike's Peak. Fortunately, the sky is cloudless and the atmosphere clear, and, just as the sun is disappearing behind the mountains, a good view of the *snow-crowned* king is obtained. Shortly after, the road to Manitou, the Chamouni of America, with its health-giving springs and thousand and one attractions, as also the Garden of the Gods, with its strange peaks of sculpture and architecture, appear in sight. But these are soon left behind, and on and on we speed. Several of the party are duly initiated into the secrets of the "Order of the Pillow" to the strains of a Mason & Hamlin organ, among them being the good-natured conductor, who vows he will "never do it again." The ritual is a short and *impressive* one, and we sincerely regret a pledge of secrecy prevents us from divulging it. All proper information, however, can be obtained by addressing the chaplain, Mr. Thomas McNabb, Kansas City. Mirth and jollity prevail, in which the ladies join; everybody is in good spirits, everybody is delighted with the glorious mountain trip, which will long be remembered. Here is Castle Rock; here is Lytleton, famous for its watermelons, and here is the end of our journey for the present—the union station, Denver. Thus happily ended an excursion which, it is safe to say, will never be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of participating in it.

A PROCESS of making type from paper has been patented in England. The invention, in its present state of perfection, has been found fully adequate to succeed the large wooden type now in general use. Finely divided paper pulp is mixed with paraffine oil or linseed drying oil and pressed into forms or molds. Heat under pressure consolidates the pulp. Paper type is less expensive and more durable than that cut in wood.



MANITOU SPRINGS.



MARSHALL PASS, ON DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

Solely contributed to the INLAND PRINTER.

# THE WORLD OF TYPOGRAPHY AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE-INTERNATIONAL, PARIS.

NO. II.—BY WALTER LODIA.

DAILY assuming a more magnificent aspect, the grand exhibition will soon be at the acme of perfection. Its splendor is indescribable, vastness unimaginable, products of every nation uncountable. It is calculated that from 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 people will have visited the exposition by the time it closes late in the fall, and on certain days during the coming tourist season a diurnal attendance of 500,000 persons is expected. This shows what a splendid financial success the International is—a triumph of the republican world in spite of the refusal of "official" assistance by nearly all monarch-ridden countries. Brave France! thrifty France! noble France!

But one half the exposition is open from 8 A.M. till 11 P.M.—grounds, palace of machines, grand dome aisles, transepts of the beautiful arts and liberal arts structures, and of course the highly-profitable Eiffel tower can be inspected up to a late hour. The closed half, being only accessible till 6 P.M., includes all the industrial sections (most edifying and attractive parts of the exposition), the edifices devoted to beaux arts and arts liberaux, the numerous buildings of various countries—notably the republics—in the grounds, the great agricultural and colonial divisions, and palace of the Trocadero.

Such is the bigness of the show that the writer, although here over two months, has not visited every part yet, being busy paying more particular attention to the American displays, which are very large and widely distributed over the exposition.

Outside the International, round and about the city, Paris is putting on her gayest charms. It is the luxurious vegetation, due to the invariably glorious weather we are having, which gives the capital its chief beauty, forming a mass of green so restful to the eye after the sultry heat and glare and uninviting aspect of huge dingy buildings in New York City, to which no American cares to return except for remunerative business. On the umbrageous boulevards of Paris the effect of the Universelle in drawing strangers from every clime of the globe is made very patent; for in their native costumes may be seen the red Indian with jaunty feather headgear; African, black as charcoal, cloaked from head to foot; Hindoo, swathed in towels and loose garments; ogle-eyed Japanese, tall and swarthy Arab, cunning Turk, pale Russian, skinny Swede, calculating Scot, jovial Irishman, and others "too numerous to mention."

To now line upon the exhibits in typography, those which will be taken up are the products of

## ENGLAND.

The mother country shows very little in connection with printing, perhaps due to the tory refusal to contribute a fund or give any official aid; and, maybe, to the absurd stand taken by some Britishers fawning to the nobility, who do not participate, as it is against their principles to join in the celebration of a downfall of monarchy. May they suffer for their folly!

In type, H. W. Caslon & Co., Chiswell street, London, and rue Jacob 35, Paris, are the sole expositors, and, alone as they are, do not make a display of any consequence. Several small fonts, borders, brass rule, pots of quads and letters, brass-faced type, steel chases of divers sizes, with patent screw quoins, four catalogues, a lead cutter and a mitering machine, numerous good specimens of plain and color work done on the concern's types, centered by half a dozen prize medals—that's the exhibit complete of these *fondeurs en caractères*. Any novelty it would be useless to look for in this well-situated exposé.

Zuccato & Wolff, 15 Charterhouse street, Holborn Viaduct, London, exhibit in the gallery of the Liberal Arts building their "typograph," which, it is asserted, will take 5,000 copies from a single writing. The apparatus is one of the now common affairs for manifolding; scribble anything on a zinc plate with a pen having at end a tiny cogged wheel; put sheet of paper between

this and leaf of thin parchment, ink with ordinary printers' color by means of narrow roller; resulting in an impression, which may be continued until the writing is worn away by friction. Zuccato's patent is represented in Paris by I. Frank, rue des Petits-Carreaux 13. It has carried a number of medals at different exhibitions.

In close proximity is the "graphocycle" copying apparatus, made by somebody (agents have an object in keeping back the manufacturer's name and address) in London. It is the same appliance over again in principle as foregoing.

Whereas the United States industrial section bristles with typewriters, the caligraph, World, Hammond, Remington, and a couple of others having large stands, the United Kingdom can only claim one small exhibit in this direction, and that the novelty of typewriters in the Universelle. It is the production of the Miniature Pocket Typewriter Company, of Swan Arcade, Bradford. The title of the concern is embodied in their machine, if such it may be termed. This can be carried in the vest pocket, minus case. The face of the "writer" is enameled, and of the size of a large watch dial. Round the outer edge are the letters, points, figures, etc., which correspond with rubber stamps beneath. The "dial" is turned round to the desired letter and pressed on a certain point, which gives the printing. A trifling wool cylinder, damped with ink, is always being traveled over by those letters moved about but not being used, thus insuring plenty of moisture. The "Miniature" is more especially suited for foreign correspondents, who, dispatching in English copy, which for the guidance and safety of the telegraph clerk should be in roundhand, are apt, in their hurry, to become neglectful and write indistinctly.

In the vast and magnificent Palais des Machines, replete with the superbest mechanisms of the world, the Lagerman Typotheter & Justifier Company (limited), 35 Queen Victoria street, London, possess one of the more novel exhibits; their now finished installation being fitted up with stands, cases of type, two composing machines and one justifier. Those who have read up the principles of different typesetting appliances know that the Lagerman is comparatively simple and easy of working, the operator using *both* hands to pick up letters and spaces, and bringing the pieces to a funnel directly before him, dropping them in anyhow, and in the movements of the machine they are righted and brought into line, and thus words are formed. The average speed is 2,250 ems per hour, and price (absolute purchase), \$300. The justifier, which can do the work of four typotheters, is priced (selling outright), at \$550, a complete set of four typotheters and one justifier costing \$1,600. At such terms the future of this machine is doubtful, although the justifier has the better chance of surviving, and accordingly has the heavier price fixed on it. However, Secretary G. Hagborg can best speak regarding this. His Paris representatives are S. Berthier et Durey, rue des Reunes 46.

Having already been commented upon, the Fraser type composing and distributing machines (now to be seen working daily from 9½ to 11 and 15½ to 17 o'clock) and the more pleasing and neater Thorne do not need further notice; they are already well enough known.

England contributes so little to the great Universelle in the way of printing material as to scarcely figure at all under the head of typography. In bookbinding there is a solitary exhibit, very fine, however, in its specimens of the finest workmanship; R. Reviere & Son, Burlington buildings, Heddon street (Regent street), London, W. In books, a collective exhibit by the more noted London publishers creates a handsome installation. In stationery and fancy goods England comes out strongest, making several remarkably attractive displays. And in photography she is still better represented, the subject being immensely more interesting.

But the fact that Britishers have not made a great display of typographic material is nothing. All other nations, from Russia to the republics, contribute something pertaining to the art preservative, which will be all taken up in due order. These contribute a good deal to the marvels and splendors of the Universelle-International—an exposition thoroughly representative of all

that is magnificent, ingenious, wonderful and beautiful in the industries of the world. In it are gathered together the finest products of the universe. There may be seen, on a condensed scale, the more notable features of the globe itself. The person who misses the opportunity of seeing the exposition loses one of the best and most practical sights this sphere has ever offered—an affair perhaps never to be surpassed or indeed equaled.

In the Palais des Machines there is a final stand to notice. Bookbinding machinery of various makers, with latest inventions, is exhibited by W. C. Horne, 6 Dowgate-hill, London, E. C. These consist of an Elliott thread-stitcher for copy-books and pamphlets, stitching up to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick, a girl stitching from 800 all the way up to 1,500 stitches per hour (according to her speed); book-sewing machine for sewing with or without tape bands, requiring no sawing and does not cut head and tail of sections. It can sew any book, however thick, from a demy 4-to. to royal 32-mo. From 15,000 to 20,000 signatures can be sewn per day, against only 2,500 for the hand method; Martini duplex folding machine, capacity from 2,000 to 2,200 per hour without occasioning any refolds; the "Giant" signature press, popularly known as "Hart's squeezer," for pressing book signatures before being sewn, or for pressing books after being sewn, or for printers' use by pressing work and tying it up whilst under pressure; Harper's "Acme" wire-stitching machine, which forms, drives and clinches a complete stitch at the rate of 80 to 100 per minute, stitching either single sections or through the side as stabbed work; Martini gas engine, two-horse power. Not yet installed is the Lilly combination machine, so termed because it combines in one operation printing, perforating, ruling and numbering, printing from roll paper billheads at 6,000 per hour, handbills 12,000, and general work at the same rate of speed.

#### GOLD-LEAF: HOW TO USE IT.

Gold-leaf is a thing which it is impossible to manage unless one knows how, and yet we often have occasion to repair gilt articles of various kinds, or "touch up" a picture frame, etc. The usual practice is to apply some of the many gold paints, and the invariable result is a nasty patch, which, to a critical eye, is worse than the original flaw.

But besides patching and mending, gold-leaf is highly effective in combination with black for the ornamentation of various articles of furniture which amateurs often construct for themselves. A book of "gold leaf," which is quite good enough for such uses, may now be bought for about tenpence; indeed this German gold is quite as good for inside work as the "real thing."

Having procured a book, lay it flat upon a table, and carefully open the first leaf, when the metal foil will lie before you; with a pair of sharp scissors cut off the paper leaf you have just raised; lay it flat upon your open hand, and rub it on your hair; whether you use pomatum or not there will be quite sufficient grease to answer the end in view. Now lay the paper upon the foil in its original position and press firmly with the hand; lift carefully, and the gold will be found adhering. This paper leaf, with foil attached, will now bear to be carried about, and may be cut up with scissors to size and shape required. The same process may next be carried out for as many leaves as we need for the job in hand.

Having said so much about gold-leaf, we add a hint as to the method of laying it on, in case the reader does not know.

Paint the part you wish to gild with gold size, and be very accurate, as the leaf will stick to every spot touched; this size will dry rapidly, and when it is just not dry, or "tacky," i. e., sticky, cut a piece of your leaf a little larger every way than your design, etc., press it firmly, and then lift the paper; do not touch it again until quite dry, when you may remove the surplus foil with a large, soft camel's hair brush, or "dabber."

For illuminations, etc., gum arabic may be used instead of gold size, and may be allowed to dry, breathing upon it for a few seconds when you wish to apply the gold.—*The Printing Times*, London.

#### JOHN BEDFORD LENO.

A well-known contributor to the pages of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, whose portrait is herewith given, was born in the town of Uxbridge, England, in 1826, and his first start in life was in the



position of rural postman. Rural postmen nearly half a century ago were handsomely paid—not much in cash perhaps, not to exceed \$1 per week; but then they were allowed to draw freely upon country banks, and to feast their eyes upon country scenes! And young Leno made the most of his draw upon nature, "saved up" his impressions, and gave them to the world in after years in stanzas breathing of scents and flowers and gentle rustic life! We next hear of him as a printer's apprentice; then as foreman or overseer, organizing the while a Young Men's Improvement Society, and, with Gerald Massey, editing a manuscript

magazine. Gerald Massey and Leno subsequently edited a magazine with a pretentious title, but with limited capital; for, if report may be relied upon, "The Spirit of Freedom" was commenced with the modest capital of 15s., or less than \$4.

Mr. Leno has published several volumes of poetry, and all that he has written and all that he has done throughout his long, active and useful career has been done for the benefit of others—to bring about better education, better dwellings; in short, better lives for the people. Things have improved, are improving, and will improve in this direction. Thanks to men of Leno's stamp, the British people are beginning to realize that democracy is not such a fearful thing to contemplate after all—that the welfare, happiness and contentment of the masses means strength and stability of its institutions. "Kimberton," a story of village life, in rhyme, and "Liberty and Other Poems," both of which contain many gems worthy of reproduction, have recently been published by this chartist poet, and those who wish an intellectual treat should write for them to the "grand old man." His address is 76 Drury Lane, London.

#### RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents specially relating to the printer's trade is reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for twenty-five cents each.

##### ISSUE OF JULY 2, 1889.

- 406,319—Printing device for wrapping-paper rolls. E. B. Weston, Dayton, Ohio.
- 406,320—Printing machine, Bed-operating mechanism for. S. Whitlock, Birmingham, Conn.
- 406,398—Printing plates. J. G. Harris, Sedalia, Mo.
- 406,058—Printing presses. L. Oser, Galveston, Texas.
- 406,059—Printing presses. L. Oser, Galveston, Texas.

##### ISSUE OF JULY 9, 1889.

- 406,716—Printing machine sheet-delivery apparatus. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.
- 406,812—Printing signs. E. A. Bishop, Racine, Wis.

##### ISSUE OF JULY 16, 1889.

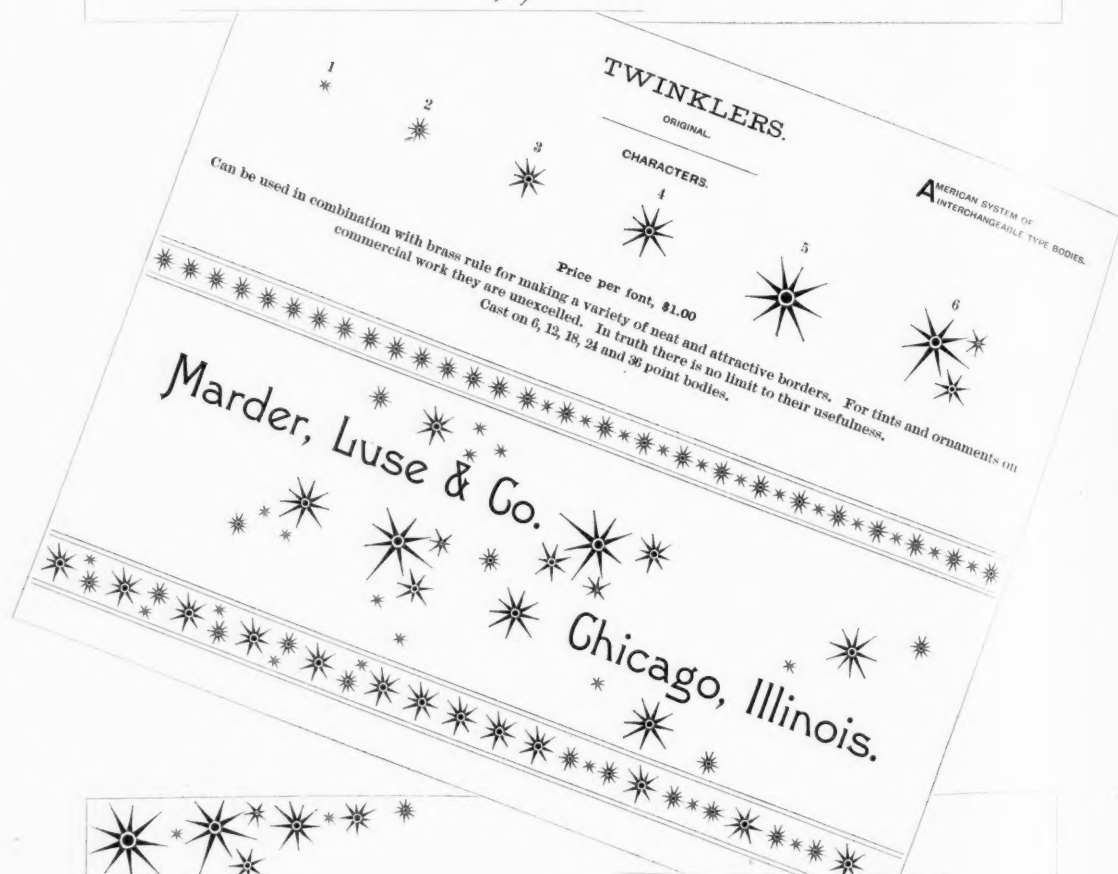
- 407,034—Printing machine. J. R. Rankin, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 407,172—Printing machine, stop cylinder. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

##### ISSUE OF JULY 23, 1889.

- 407,416—Station and want, printer. M. D. Porter, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 407,630—Automatic printing device. N. D. Barradell and A. J. Bradley, Fort Worth, Texas.
- 407,393—Printing machine. J. H. Buxton, D. Braithwaite and M. Smith, Manchester, County Lancaster, England.
- 407,652—Printing machine, cylinder. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.
- 407,670—Type, Elastic faced. E. A. Leland, New York, N. Y.
- 407,403—Type table and galley rack, Combined. J. Jehle, St. Paul, Minn.

##### ISSUE OF JULY 30, 1889.

- 408,094—Printing machine. J. C. Fowler and E. A. Henkle, Washington, D. C.
- 407,840—Printing presses, Automatic feeder for. J. Schafer, Chicago, Ill.
- 408,122—Printing presses, Feed gauge for. E. L. Megill, Brooklyn, N. Y.



◦ BRANCHES ◦

MARDER, LUSE & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

THE OMAHA TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha, Neb.

KANSAS NEWSPAPER UNION, Topeka, Kan.

JOHN CRESWELL, Denver, Colo.

J. T. JOHNSTON, Toronto, Ont.

WM. E. LYMAN & SON, Buffalo, N. Y.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

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MUNCIE NATIONAL BANK  
Foreign Exchange 246 Cable Transfers

3A, 6a.

Five-Line Pica (60 Point).

\$5.90

MARINE INSURANCE  
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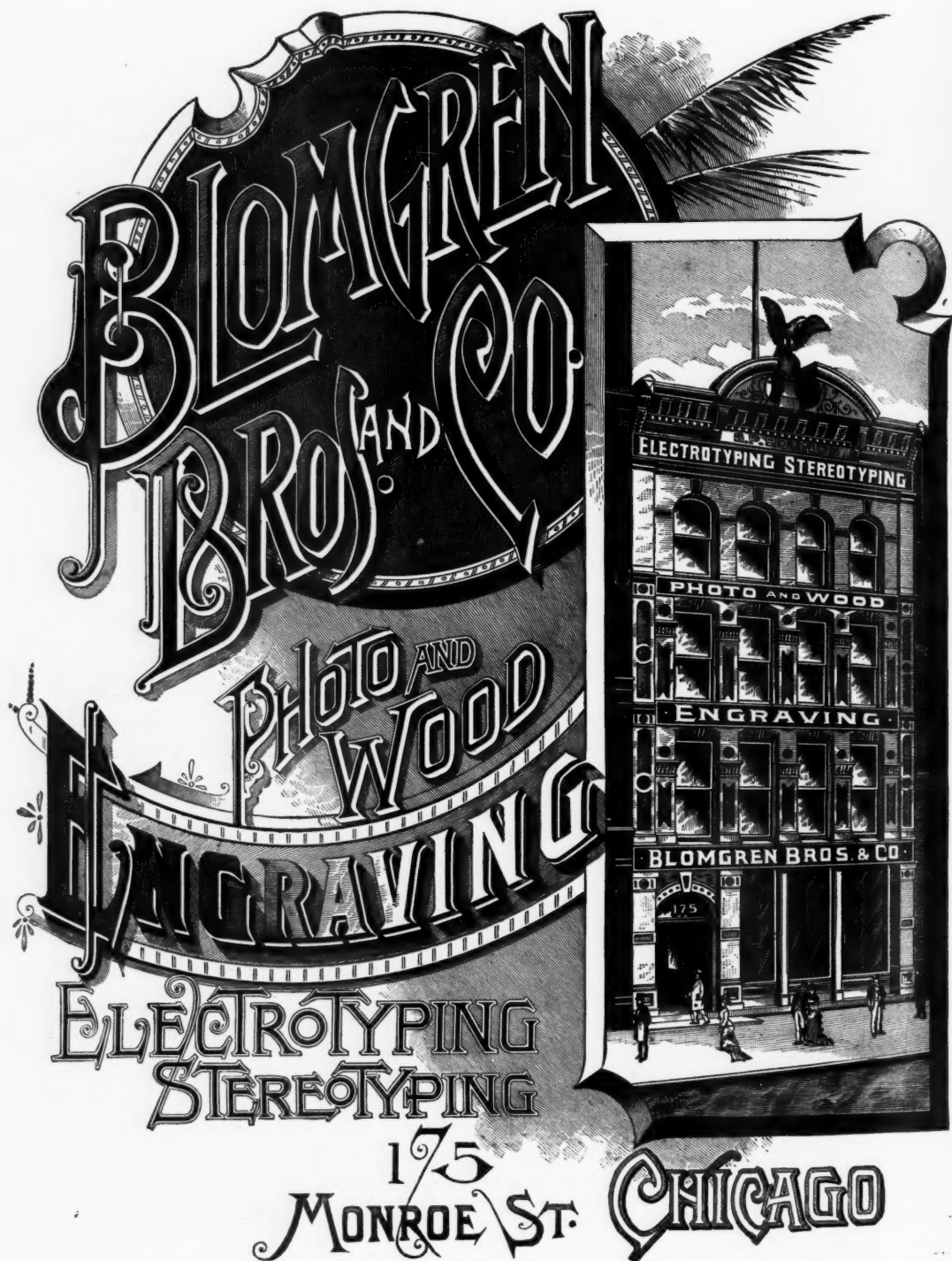
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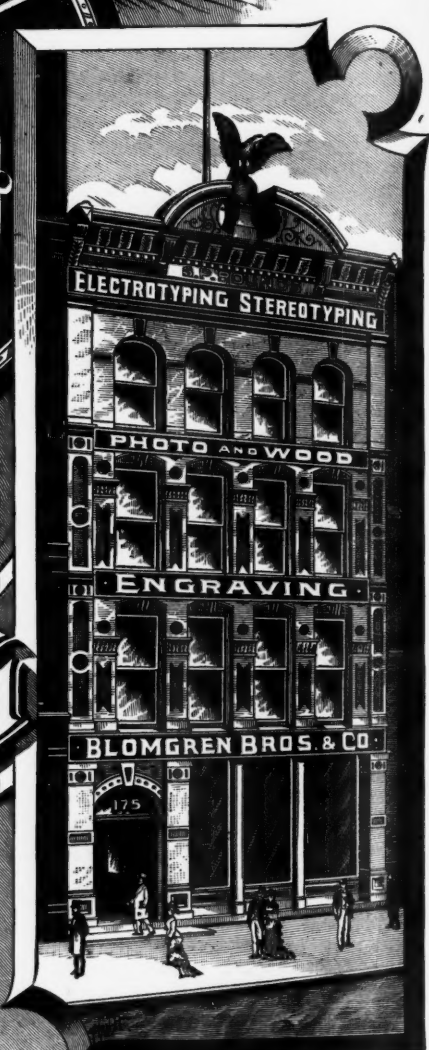


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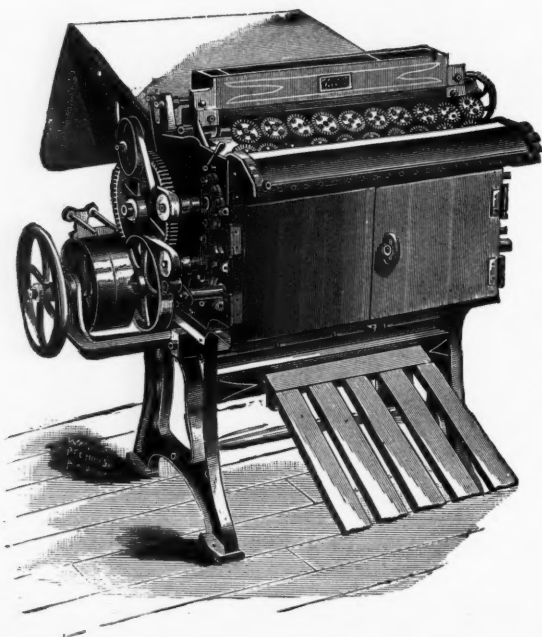
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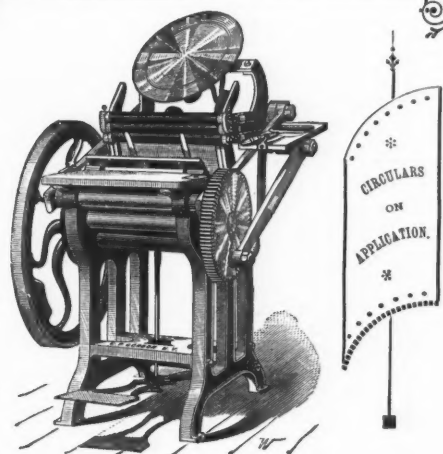
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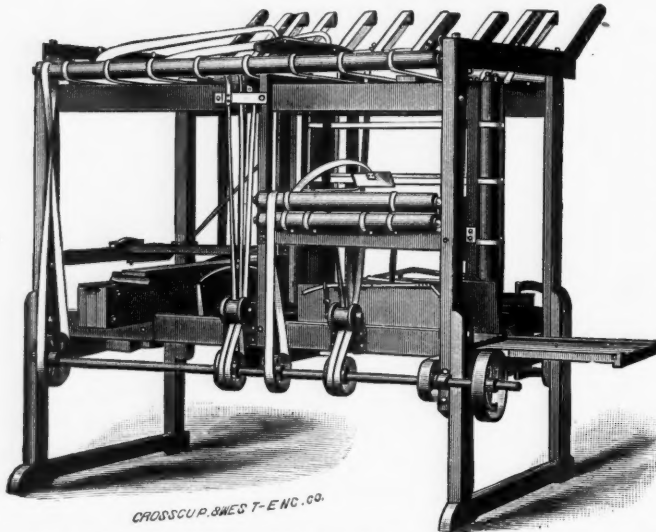
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The frame is the same height as the tapes of the press, and the sheet instead of passing to the fly runs on to the row of tapes and enters the folder. The first series of tapes passes the sheet directly across the top of the machine. When it comes exactly in the center, the time bar which has been attached to the bed of the press comes back to the first latch and depresses the upper knife bar. This doubles the sheet between two rollers, which carry a second series of tapes running horizontally with the top rail of the machine. The doubled sheet passes down through these tapes just half as far as before, when the time bar hits the second latch, folding the sheet again. It then passes between another pair of rollers with the tapes at right angles with the last set, to another latch and knife, thence through another set of tapes parallel with the first, to the last knife, which makes the fourth fold, and drops the paper into the packing box.

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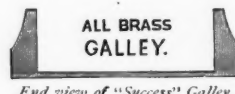
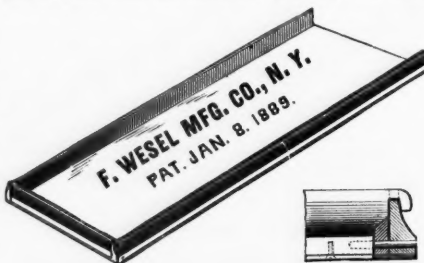
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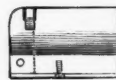
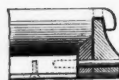
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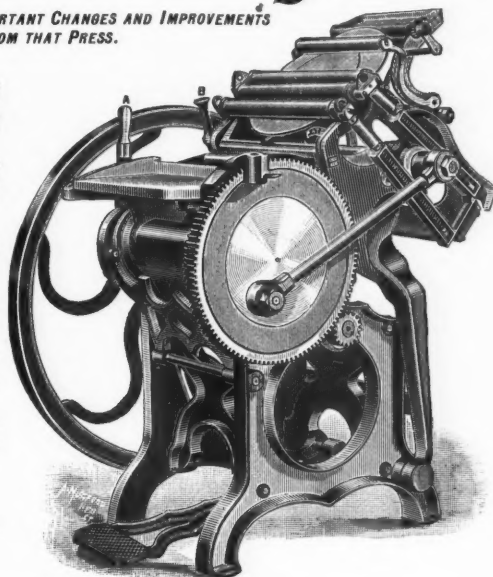
**SELF-LOCKING CHASE LOCK AND FORM STARTER.**—Another feature of considerable importance in saving time and patience is the Self-Locking Chase Hook and Form Starter. When the chase is put in place on the bed, it is locked without touching any lever, pad, screw, or any part of the press. When the form is to be removed, it is only necessary to press forward on the pad, marked "patent," which causes the Chase Hook to rise, and the form to move forward so as to be convenient for lifting out.

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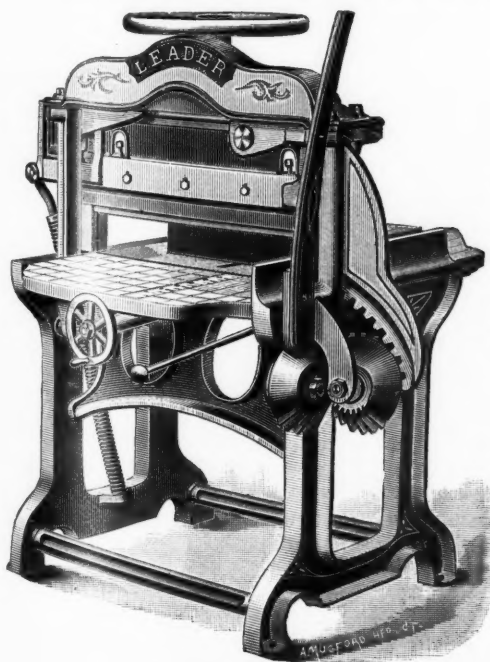
**GRIPPER SET AND CARRIAGE PULLS.**—When the Platen is in a convenient position for setting the Grippers, they may be brought down on the Platen for that purpose. The Ink Roller Carriages are provided with loops to be used for putting in or removing the rollers.

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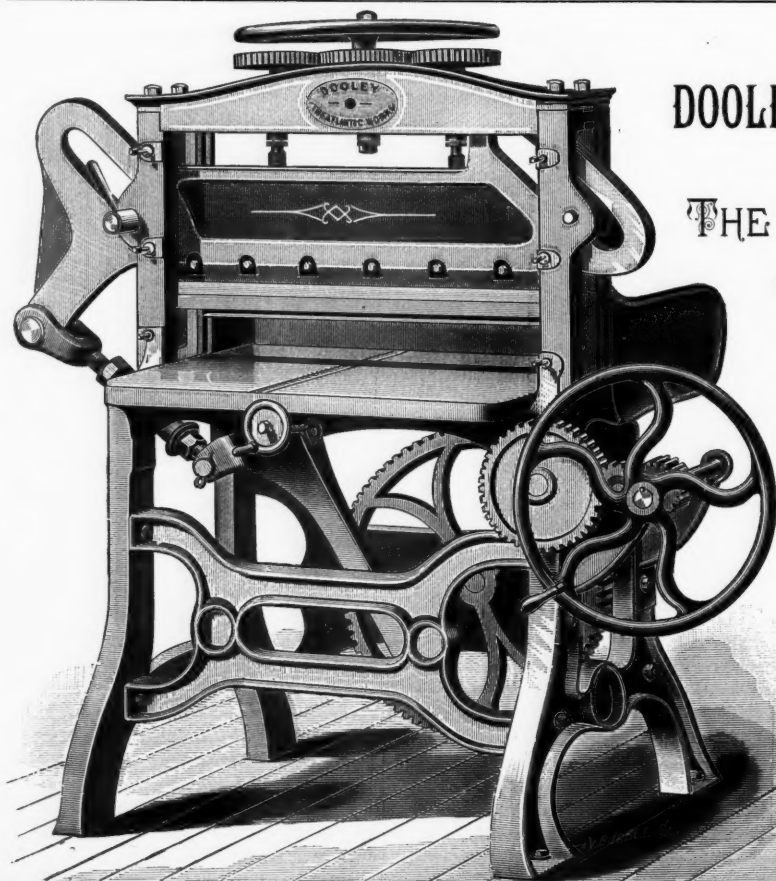
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A FRIENDLY CHAT.

Specimen illustration in half-tone by the ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,  
726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## THE WISCONSIN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

SUMMER MEETING AND EXCURSION, 1889.

THE thirty-eighth meeting of the Wisconsin Press Association convened at La Crosse, Tuesday, July 23, and was largely attended, nearly one hundred editors or publishers being present, most of them accompanied by their wives or daughters, so that, including invited guests, there were over two hundred in attendance, the largest number, I think, on record.

This association is the oldest one of the kind in the United States, having been started June 23, 1853, at Madison, when the late Colonel C. D. Robinson, of the *Green Bay Advocate*, one of the pioneer editors of the state, presided. This meeting was adjourned subject to the call of a special committee, but an interval of four years elapsed before the next one, which was at Portage, July 9, 1857, and Harrison Reed (now and for many years a prominent citizen of Florida) was elected president. From that time to the present the meetings have been held annually, and it would indeed be hard to compute the amount of information spread broadcast to the world by the various journals represented, every editor making it a point to write up an account of the places visited, usually painting them in as vivid colors as they will bear—sometimes more so.

Until within a short time these annual gatherings of badger editors comprised both business and pleasure, but now they have winter meetings for business—the presentation, reading and discussion of suitable papers, election of officers, etc.—and the summer meetings are given up almost entirely to recreation. This plan has been found to give excellent satisfaction, and will probably be continued. A short preliminary business session is held to perfect arrangements for the trip, which is generally a pretty long one, and the balance of the time is spent in receptions, banquets, sight-seeing, etc.

On this occasion the members promptly assembled at Jefferson club rooms, in La Crosse, at 10 A.M., and transacted what business was in hand, namely, the collection of dues, appointment of committees, etc., and this time there was also to be elected a president, in place of John Hicks, who, since the change of administration, had received the appointment of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary (Great Cæsar, what a handle to a man's name!) to Lima, Peru.

Byron J. Price, editor of the *Hudson Star and Times*, having been acting as president *ad interim*, in virtue of his being first vice-president, was nominated and unanimously elected to take Mr. Hicks' place; and the manner in which he has discharged the duties so far make it a foregone conclusion that he will be reelected as long as he will accept the nomination. He is small in stature, but great in all that goes to make an executive officer.

With commendable foresight he had invited Hon. Ignatius Donnelly and his wife, of Minnesota, to go the round trip, both of whom contributed largely to the pleasure and success of the excursion. Indeed, the author of the great cryptogram, which claims to demonstrate that Lord Bacon wrote the plays and poetry attributed to Shakespeare, proved to be our trump card as an after-dinner speaker and all-around orator, being always ready to respond to the frequent calls made on him, and always bringing up something new and entertaining from the storehouse of his memory.

Mr. Donnelly is a pleasant-mannered gentleman of short stature, rather thick set, and his wife is much like him in figure and facial appearance. The theory by some anthropologists that men and their wives grow to look alike after a long period of years is quite strikingly confirmed in this case, and I noted several other not so marked instances among the four-score couple on the trip. He would not be taken at first glance for an orator, nor, indeed, for the profound student and scholar that he is. There is nothing of the "crank" in his appearance either, and he is very careful not to obtrude his views or ride his hobby unless requested. He has a large head, pleasant face, with prominent chin, wears no beard, and looks somewhat, I imagine, like the typical Irish

squire, with the best characteristics of that quick-witted race. He was introduced at the morning session in La Crosse and made a few pleasant remarks, and soon afterward the convention adjourned until the evening entertainment at the opera house.

Manifestly a detailed description of our various entertainments is out of the question in the small space available in *THE INLAND PRINTER*, and I will merely give the main features, leaving to the imagination of the reader all minor details, which were in every instance perfect and appropriate. A long drive about the thriving city, in care of her wide-awake citizens, was given the visitors in the afternoon, which was greatly enjoyed. The newspaper fraternity of the city did their part thoroughly and handsomely.

The evening exercises at the very handsome and commodious new opera house consisted of a greeting by Mayor Dengler; response by George W. Peck, of Milwaukee (in place of Governor Hoard, who was detained at Madison by business); music by the Columbus Glee Club (who accompanied the excursionists); address by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly; violin solo by Miss Nettie Booth, of Monroe; poem by Mrs. Aubertine Woodward Moore, of Madison; vocal solo by Mrs. B. J. Price, of Hudson; harp-zither solo by Adolph Candrian, of La Crosse; all of which were well rendered, the vocal and violin solos being exceptionally fine, and receiving enthusiastic encores. An excellent collation at Norden Hall ended the day's festivities, and we boarded our special train of five sleeping cars and a baggage car about midnight.

Eau Claire was our next objective point, which was reached early Wednesday morning. After breakfasting in sections at the leading hotels our train was switched down as near as might be to the prominent manufacturing enterprises of this growing lumber city, and under the pilotage of Mayor Shaw and others these were duly visited and admired. The paper mill attracted as much attention as anything, and the various processes for converting wood into paper were watched with great interest. Poplar makes the finest paper, but other soft woods are used. This mill, I believe, uses spruce and pine mostly, which is fed into a cutting machine in pieces about the size of small stovewood, when they are quickly reduced to fine shavings or cuttings. These go into a vat, where the aid of steam is invoked to make them into pulp. The subsequent process is practically the same as that in paper mills where rags are used instead of wood, and the paper produced is of fair quality, for wood paper. I believe that but one size is made there, 30 by 44, though not certain of that. One of the "machines" that attracted the greatest attention was a good-looking young lady who counted the sheets into quires and piled them into reams. She would give a portion of the pile of sheets a slight twitch, so as to spread them out a little, then run the four fingers of her right hand through the edge of the lot six times, "quicker'n a wink," and there was your quire. It was really wonderful the rapidity with which she did this, and exemplifies the adage that "practice makes perfect."

At the conclusion of our tour of inspection carriages were in readiness to convey the party about the much spread-out city, and then came a grand banquet at Light Guards Armory, where the ladies had fairly eclipsed all previous efforts in this line (and Eau Claire is noted for this kind of thing) by furnishing an ample repast—a feast in fact, not a mere cold lunch—for over four hundred people all seated at one time; a mammoth half-and-half—half citizens and half guests. Each table (there were eleven or twelve in all) was handsomely decorated with flowers; no two tables were at all similar either in flowers or arrangement. For instance, the "pond-lily table" had white china, and the hours who beguiled the multitude into gormandizing were arrayed in white; the "blue table," was ornamented with flowers of that color, with china to match, and the young ladies who dished out the hash were all blue belles, but not "blue stockings." And so on—every table and its attendants was a symphony, a masterpiece of good taste, and the victuals tasted good, also. The "post-prandial" exercises were varied and excellent, and, as far as I could see, went off just as pleasantly and smoothly (not only here but at all other places where post-prandial exercises were had)

without the time-honored custom of wine drinking, as though there had been champagne or sherry galore, and everybody had "let the canakin clink." (Come to think of it, isn't it a pretty good indication that the temperance cause is advancing, when so many banquets on a large scale were had with nothing stronger than coffee to drink with the toasts?)

The mayor, George B. Shaw, after delivering an address of welcome, acted as toast-master, a position which he filled exceptionally well, and the other "talent" on this occasion consisted of Messrs. Price, Watrous, Teal, Peck, Ginty, Ryan, Dudley, Street and Day. Every one of the eight toasts had technical allusions, some very pat, others brought from some distance away. No. 4 was, "The City of Eau Claire; the 'Nonpareil' of the Commonwealth." Colonel Ginty, in responding, said a mistake had evidently been made, and that it should read "pica" instead of "nonpareil."

Miss Booth delighted the Eau Claireites with her skill on the violin, and they in turn enraptured us with their young prima donna (to be), Miss Myrta French, who sings with all the sweetness of a nightingale. This young lady truly possesses a wonderful voice and evidently has had the best of training.

An exhibition of the rapidity with which the fire department could be summoned to a given point ended the visit to Eau Claire, and toward evening we started for Superior via Chippewa Falls and Elroy. (By the way, I must not forget to mention, as showing the confidence of the ladies of Eau Claire in the honesty of their visitors, that the eating implements at the banquet, such as knives, forks, spoons, etc., were all solid silver, and not one of them was missing at the close.)

East or Old Superior was reached some time in the wee sma' hours Thursday morning, and at daybreak it was evident that a rainy day was before us, which was regrettable, as the Superiorites, anxious to impress us with some of their faith in the future of their double city, had made elaborate preparations for our entertainment.

Breakfast at the Euclid House, a fine, large, new hotel, much ahead, apparently, of the present requirements of this part of the city, was thoroughly enjoyed, and served for the 200 always-hungry-except-after-meals excursionists with as much precision as could have been done at a "Palmer" or a "Plankinton." Oh, those Lake Superior whitefish!

A ride on the lake and in the bay, one of the largest and best in the country, was next in order, but the boat being overcrowded, and the weather rather "nasty" outside, we went but a short distance out in the lake, and then, returning, steamed slowly up the bay to West Superior, past the mammoth coal docks and elevators, and landed for dinner in a "right smart" shower, which gave the red-clay soil thereabouts a clinging tendency, as evidenced for several days afterward on the inside of the trouser-legs of the party.

West Superior has had a very rapid growth, and the citizens talk glibly about the future "great metropolis of the Northwest," which shall comprise not only East and West Superior (they are now incorporated as "Superior"), but also take in Duluth, on the west. Chicago must look to her laurels and add a few more suburbs. They have got it down fine how that port is going to get all or nearly all the eastern shipments from nearly the entire Northwest, leaving Chicago, Milwaukee, and all other Lake Michigan ports "out in the wet," so to speak. Perhaps their day-dreams may be realized, but while this is being accomplished are "we-uns" up here going to stand still or retrograde and go to the "demnition bow-wows"? That never has been a characteristic of Chicago, nor of her handsomer little sister, Milwaukee. However, it is very probable that Superior *will* become a large and powerful city in a remarkably short time, and Duluth seems to have got a good grip also. Good luck and prosperity to both.

West Superior boasts two first-class hotels—the "Hotel Tower" and "West Superior"—and the party was divided and each one patronized, or, to speak more correctly, the doors were thrown wide, wide open for us. It was my fortune to go to the West Superior, a \$200,000 house some distance from the center of

activity, a hostelry not one whit behind the best in the land in all its appointments, but looking just now rather lonesome, there being but one other building of any magnitude near it. Directly across the street, however, the foundations are laid for what will evidently be a fine frontage of buildings occupying half a block.

The dinner here was unexceptionable and the toasts and responses appropriate and happy. Congratulations were telephoned back and forth between the two hotels, and about five o'clock we left for Duluth, with parting cheers for each other—a mutual admiration society.

Duluth, the wonderful city of 50,000 active, wide-awake people, built up under many discouraging circumstances, was reached in a short time, an hour or more later than had been expected. That fact, and the state of the weather, precluded a carriage drive which had been arranged, much to the regret of all, as a drive about that picturesque and peculiar city must be a treat indeed. To fully realize Duluth as she is, one wants to re-read Proctor Knott's celebrated speech delivered in congress only eighteen years ago—a speech which made both the witty and eloquent Kentuckian and Duluth famous—and reflect that, not only has the city been built within that time, but that for several years stagnation amounting to a decline seized her; then a reaction took place, and the resident people and newcomers tumbled over each other in their haste to build and push things.

A banquet up in the elegant seventh-story dining room of the "Spalding" was the feature, which was (please supply adjectives *ad. lib.*) "bang up" as regards *menu*, style and everything. Mr. Donnelly came out especially strong as a speaker here, being on Minnesota soil again, and the other orators spoke their pieces in a creditable manner, Peck rather taking the honors, especially with the ladies.

The stay there was all too brief. I took a long walk up the bluff over a nicely paved street as steep as this /, and then up and down two of the principal streets which run the other way and are quite level, enjoying a magnificent view of the bay, tinged by occasional beams of the setting sun, and want to go there again and spend several days. It is a striking and peculiarly American city and has a great future ahead without doubt.

An all-night's ride, and we awoke at Taylor's Falls, a hamlet at the head of navigation on the St. Croix river, noted for the romantic scenery thereabout, and also as the early home of Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sam Fifield, of Ashland, who, as a fifty-years resident informed me, used to fish off the rocks with a bent pin and cotton string, afterward becoming a "printer's devil," and so on up the ladder of fame.

The forenoon was spent in viewing the scenery and in various ways requiring exertion of the body instead of the mind, and then on to White Bear Lake, near St. Paul, for dinner, passing several handsome little lakes en route. White Bear Lake, as per legend, was once the home of that frisky animal of the *Ursus* family now found only in the polar regions, and is a great resort at present for the bulls and bears of Minnesota's metropolis. The quotation from Shakespeare (beg pardon, Mr. Donnelly,—from Bacon): "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!" is supposed to have originated at White Bear Lake when the building of summer-resort houses was at its height there.

A boat ride about the lake was the feature here, enlivened by some characteristic songs from a darkey quartette engaged for the occasion, with a few impromptu remarks by the "talent" from a pavilion on the west side, where Wisconsin's insurance commissioner, Phil Cheek, and others, lulled their listeners to sleep. Then "All aboard for St. Paul," where the wind-up was to occur that (Friday) evening, at the Hotel Ryan, the "Grand Pacific" of that bustling city.

The *menu* commenced with "Little Neck clams"—meaning, I suppose, that they would go down any neck, however small—and ended with coffee; the various courses being punctiliously observed by the well-trained sable attendants, who wouldn't bring the *Punch au Rirsch* until the proper time came, although several ordered it ahead thinking it was a beverage with a considerable "stick" in

it. Green turtle soup, Oregon salmon and other toothsome dishes made up the "feed," which was O. K. and more too.

The closing ceremonies were as follows: "Welcome," by Henry A. Castle, ex-president Minnesota Editorial Association; response, by Colonel J. A. Watrous, of Milwaukee, for the Wisconsin Association; toasts, "The Great Northwest," Ignatius Donnelly; "Journalism," Judge Sam Ryan, of Appleton; "The Old Time and the New," Major T. M. Newson, of St. Paul; "The Ladies," George W. Peck, of Milwaukee.

This was not a long programme on the face of it, but Major Newson, an old St. Paul ex-editor, proved to be loaded to the muzzle with reminiscences, and couldn't find time to stop until forty-five minutes—which seemed two hours at least—had passed, when noticing that one by one that part of the audience most distant from him were quietly going out ("now is the time for disappearing"), he made his peroration and closed, not run down, by any means, however. You will pardon us, Major, your remarks were good, but we had had a surfeit of eloquence, and it was nearly midnight.

Then another St. Paul speaker was announced, and your correspondent escaped in time, between acts.

Resolutions of thanks were passed acknowledging courtesies and favors from the various corporations, officials and individuals, and the excursion as an aggregation was ended. Many remained, however, at St. Paul and Minneapolis over Sunday, and a number of the giddy creatures took in the races Saturday afternoon, while others went out to White Bear Lake to hear Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage.

It occurs to me that several interesting and amusing incidents have been omitted in this article, and that too much reference has been made to banqueting, etc., but "let her go, Gallagher!" I may think up another dose.

H. E. ROUNDS.

#### PRINTERS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THEM.

YEARS ago, there appeared in these columns an article from a correspondent on the extraordinary antics of native compositors in India when operating in the composing room. The article was incredulously received by many of our readers (who plainly told us so), laughed at by others, and ridiculed by some of our contemporaries. We readily admit that the narrative was quite odd enough, for among other acrobatic contortions said to be indulged in by the men when correcting matter, for example, was that of squatting, *à la* tailors, and lifting up the lines with their toes. This, however, was but a trifle, and whether the details printed at that time (now over twenty years ago) were all correct, we are unable to say. Certainly such strange doings are now unknown out there, albeit, from the English printer's view, the manners and customs in vogue in native Indian printing offices in some respects are sufficiently quaint. We recall this reminiscence of the past by a visit to the office of *Press News* the other day of an old trade friend and colleague, whose home is now in a flourishing town in the northwestern part of the Dependency, where he has a moderate-sized printing office in full swing. Business and a brief holiday have today brought him to England, and thinking a few particulars of how the folks print around his way would be interesting, our friend consented to answer our queries, and the conversation came out as follows:

"Since you are good enough to consent to answer a few questions relating to printing and printers in your remote quarter of the globe, I would ask first as to your office. Is the building anything like those we are accustomed to know in England?"

"No. Ours is a thatched bungalow of one story. Having been built for a dwelling house, you can imagine it to be quite unsuitable for printing. But I should say it is about the best around the country. We have three rooms, each about 18 by 12 feet, with an outer veranda, for the mechanical operations of typesetting, machinery, warehousing paper and an office, and three other rooms for the manager's quarters. For this bungalow

we pay £3 per month; no taxes. The light is at times very bad; so much so that you Londoners would no doubt think it odd to see the compositors take their cases outside, or on to the veranda, and work away in the open air. We have no gas.

"How, then, do you manage at night?"

"Our artificial light is given by paraffine and small hand-lamps."

"What of your staff?"

"It is made up entirely of black men—native Christians or Bengalees (Hindus). Of these, two are apprentices, who are not paid any salaries for the first three months. The native lads are usually very sharp and intelligent—especially if they have received a rudimentary English education—and pick up the work quickly."

"That being so, you do not have any great trouble with the compositors' proofs?"

"Yes we do, though! Some of the men are entirely unacquainted with English, and have not the remotest idea of what they are setting up, and a pretty hash they make of their 'firsters,' I can tell you. Our manager is the responsible reader, assisted by a baboo, or clerk. Of course, a good compositor, who understands English, gives comparatively little trouble; but others, who besides being unacquainted with the language are generally very ignorant, put together the most grotesque errors, and the first proofs are simply crammed with blunders and marks. You can understand this when I say that any black spot (such, for example, as a fly speck, or blotch in the paper) is taken for a punctuation mark of some kind. Then, again, words are run in to one another, misspelt, or omitted altogether, and divided at the end of a line quite regardless of syllabic divisions, and if the manuscript is anything but the plainest, heavens!—well, it would be quicker to distribute and re-compose what has been set."

"As to the machine men?"

"They, too, are natives. Men who understand anything at all of machine printing are scarce indeed up-country, where it often happens that they who have no experience and less knowledge of these appliances are put to print thereat, with the result that the work is little better than paper-staining, and the machine itself often injured through faulty handling or ignorant manipulation of the parts."

"I have heard it stated that printers in India have the greatest difficulty with their rollers?"

"Yes. We try all sorts of dodges with our rollers, and put them at night in the coolest of places. It is no use. The heat at times is such that we frequently find the composition hanging from the stocks in a semi-fluid state in the morning. It is only fair to say that we make our own rollers, and this may perhaps account for their defects. But the heat is intense."

[It was here suggested that as certain rollers of British manufacture are made to stand any and all climatic tests, it might be well to try them.]

"Of course, such inferior skill as you seem to have out there means low wages?"

"Yes. The wages we pay are what you would call rather low. Thus a foreman of the composing room receives about 40s. per month; compositors, 18s. to 25s.; minders, 12s. to 16s.; man to 'drive' a machine, 10s.; a lithographic printer, 16s. to 20s.; binder and cutter for warehouse, 12s. to 16s.

"Is there any society, or union, to regulate native labor?"

"None whatever."

"Nor apprentice system?"

"No. Not as you would understand it in England. There is merely a verbal contract that the lad will work for a time arranged—for the first few months for nothing at all, and afterward, until the completion of the time bargained for, for a mere dole."

"How do you obtain plant and machinery, and erect machines when they arrive?"

"Our appliances are chiefly ordered from England through agents in Calcutta. The only difficulty we have ever had in

ting up a machine was with a Wharfedale when first beginning business. This quite beat us, and we had to wait until an engineer turned up, and he, after a little trouble, managed to set it going."

"Under such difficulties does job printing at all flourish?"

"Only to a limited extent, and that of the commonest kind. Such aids to attractive typography as American combination borders, color work and the like, are known only in a very primitive form. We send work of a special kind to London sometimes, and at a stiff price, too, we are charged. Last year we wanted 2,000 demy sheet almanacs in four colors, with four zinco portraits. For these we had to pay £80. At the same time, for the jobbing work we do the prices are much about the same as those in England."

"What have you to say as to newspaper printing in Northern India?"

"Well, the two greatest difficulties we experience in starting a newspaper are, first, to get a good editor who would work for *nothing*, and a mere trifle eventually; and second, to find subscribers; so that these publications are not abundant. All Indian papers depend for their support mainly upon the regular subscribers, who will pay up for a period. The sale of newspapers by boys in the streets, such as you know it, is quite unknown out there. The casual sale at bookstalls, too, and by agents are very uncertain and limited, even with the most popular journals among us. There are no newspaper shops as in England for the purpose of exposing publications, etc., for sale. The consequence is that if a printer starts a newspaper he must make up his mind to distribute for a time all copies free among the special class sought after. I may say, however, that we have no great difficulties in publishing our paper once it is started. The papers are all folded up in wrappers previously addressed, and then taken to the postoffice and dispatched, without stamps, under an arrangement with the postal authorities."

"How about daily newspapers?"

"There are three principal daily papers in Northern India all in a prosperous condition, and fairly well filled with advertisements, but the high price charged for them (6d.) does not help their circulation. The third paper is sold at half that price, and is rapidly coming to the front. These dailies are all turned out by the latest machinery."

"Will you please tell me something about the country in which your office is situated?"

"It is an Indian station, or town, comprising the military barracks (few or many, according to the strength of the garrison), the officers' residences (called 'lines,' the residences of the civil population and shopkeepers of the better class, the bazaar, which is simply an accumulation of small shops and houses for the native followers of the troops and domestic servants of all sorts. The houses and shops are of the poorest kind—huts, in fact—built chiefly of mud, covered with thatch or common red tiles, with here and there a regular brick building. In a large station there are sometimes two or three bazaars in different parts. The native city, the residence of the native population proper, is generally from one to two miles distant from the European station. Outside and surrounding the station comes the cultivated country. Then there is the 'mall,' or chief road in each station, which is always considered the best place for business of any kind. But, unfortunately, the military authorities (who, by the way, have chief control over all military stations) generally endeavor to keep down the number of places of business in this 'mall.'"

"*Press News* is often applied to as to the prospects for English printers abroad. Would you then recommend Northern India?"

"By no means. Native labor is so cheap. Fancy intelligent men, a master of one or two European languages, working as a reader for 10s. per week, a compositor for 8s., and machine-men for 6s. or 7s.! Large establishments have European managers, but I have never seen a European working printer."

And no wonder!—*London, Provincial, and Colonial Press News.*

#### MEESE'S PRINTERS' PRESS POINT.

This invention is a new and useful improvement in printers' furniture, the object being to provide a piece of furniture with a removable pin or press point for perforating the paper, to serve as a guide for printing or folding.



Heretofore it has been a common practice when it was desired to provide what is technically termed a "press point," to insert in a piece of furniture an awl, a screw, or a piece of wire, and then file it down to the proper height and shape. This in practice is inconvenient, and the point thus produced when worn renders it necessary to again employ the same unsatisfactory method. It is also difficult to secure accuracy in height. This improvement is designed to overcome these objections and to provide a point which can be readily attached, and, when worn, can be removed and a new one inserted. The points are made of steel and are inserted by the use of a key.

It is the invention of Mr. J. W. Meese, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

#### PERIODICALS IN SPAIN.

In a statistical memorandum issued lately by the Spanish ministry of the interior it is stated that there are 1,161 periodicals (including newspapers) in Spain, appearing at all sorts of intervals. They issue a total of 1,249,131 copies, being an average of 1,075 copies each. Of these 496 are political, 237 scientific or technical, and 113 religious. The remaining 315 deal with all kinds of subjects, literary, theatrical, humorous, musical, bull fights, etc. The 496 political papers and magazines issue 783,652 copies, which would give one to every twenty-three persons of the whole population of Spain. Of these political periodicals, 370, with an issue of 513,769 copies, represent monarchical opinions; 104, with an issue of 269,883 copies, support republican views. But a more detailed classification would be all but impossible, so numerous and minute are the party divisions in Spain. Madrid publishes 327 of the whole; Barcelona has 117; Seville, 38; Cadiz and Valencia, each 32; Alicante, 30; Tarragona and Murcia, each 29; Saragossa, 28, and the same number in the Balearic islands.—*London Standard.*

#### AUTHOR'S CORRECTIONS.

A curious fact has been mentioned by Mr. Adam W. Black, one of the publishers of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, who has charge of the business arrangements, that the author's corrections alone had amounted to what was equivalent to the setting up of the twenty-four volumes from beginning to end twice over. The edition is also interesting from the fact that the largest portion of it was set up by the composing machine invented by Mr. Frazer, of Edinburgh, an excellently written account of which appears in the article on "Typography," by Mr. John Southward, in Volume XXIII. It is the largest work ever produced in this way.

This may be a convincing argument for printers to present to their customers who object to paying a little extra for actual time spent in making changes in matter after it has been set up.



Specimen Card from J. F. Earhart's work on "Color Printing," which will be issued about January 1, 1896. The above card shows thirty-six colors, produced by five impressions; the key form, printed with black, making thirty-seven colors and six impressions. By J. F. Earhart.



## THE MINNESOTA EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL OUTING—VISIT TO STILLWATER, DUBUQUE AND CHICAGO.

A LARGE number of the editors of Minnesota, accompanied by their ladies, left the Union depot, St. Paul, by special train on Wednesday morning, August 14, for their annual outing, which was to embrace a trip to Stillwater, Dubuque and Chicago. The company numbered 110, and a jollier, better natured crowd it would be impossible to get together. They had met for enjoyment, and they evidently enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. They arrived at Stillwater at 11 o'clock, and were met at the depot by a committee of citizens, headed by Mayor Durant and ex-Senator Sabin, by whom they were escorted to the Opera House, preceded by the Stillwater band. The Hon. Joel P. Heatwole, of the *Northfield News*, president of the association, opened the proceedings. Mayor Durant made a felicitous address, welcoming the delegates, and extending to them the freedom of the city, which was responded to by Major T. M. Newsom, of St. Paul, the senior editor present, in his own inimitable way.

The party was composed of the following ladies and gentlemen: President, Joel P. Heatwole, *Northfield News*; secretary, G. S. Pease, *Anoka Union*; Mrs. G. S. Pease, Miss Carrie Pease, Miss Russie Pease, L. H. Bruns and wife, *Anoka Union*; J. L. Stack, advertising agent, St. Paul; A. A. Caswell and R. M. Eastman, *Anoka Herald*; M. Turnblad, *Svenska American Posten*, Minneapolis; T. M. Newsom and wife and daughter May, *Editors on Wheels*, St. Paul; H. D. Brown and daughter Geneva, St. Paul; J. S. Pinney and wife, American Press Association, St. Paul; F. S. Verbeck and wife, Minnesota Typefoundry, St. Paul; C. H. Slocum and wife, *Glencoe Register*; C. A. Bennett, *Granite Falls Journal*; H. M. Crosby and wife, *Wilmar Republican-Gazette*; W. R. Edwards, *Tracy Republican*; J. A. Henry and D. J. Dodge, *Janesville Argus*; E. P. Peterson and wife, *Litchfield Independent*; C. F. Spencer and wife, *Montevideo Commercial*; B. B. Hebert, *Red Wing Republican and National Journalist*; C. H. Lienau and son, St. Paul, *Volkszeitung*; H. Mattson and wife, the *North*, Minneapolis; D. Ramaley and wife, *Employing Printer*, St. Paul; W. C. Bryant and daughter Jennie, and Miss Maud Clum, *Saturday Evening News*, St. Paul; H. A. Castle, wife and daughter Annie, St. Paul ex-editor; C. R. McKinney, North St. Paul *Sentinel*; V. C. Seward, *Stillwater Messenger*; W. S. Wingate, *Northfield Carolonia*; C. F. McDonald and wife, St. Cloud *Times*; H. E. Ives, St. Hilaire *Spectator*; W. M. Todd, St. Paul ex-editor; L. C. Herr, *Slayton Gazette*; Mrs. C. H. Davidson and sons J. W. and C. H. Jr., Austin; J. J. Dodson and wife, Northwestern Newspaper Union, St. Paul; F. C. Neumeier and wife, and Misses Glade and Draver, St. Croix *Post*, Stillwater; F. J. Meyst and T. J. Price, Kellogg Newspaper Company, St. Paul; H. G. Day, wife and daughter Pearl, Albert Lea *Standard*; W. P. Howe, Minneapolis *Trade Reporter*; Irving Todd, Jr., *Hastings Gazette*; A. C. Cameron, *THE INLAND PRINTER*, Chicago; M. J. Dowling, *Renville Star*; A. C. Buck, *Henderson Independent*; M. E. McKenzie, *Crookston Times*; F. W. Ives, *Fosston Thirteen Towns*; E. C. Huntington, and daughters Gale and Aurel, *Windom Reporter*; T. Le Vasseur and wife, and Miss Alma Fortin, *Le Canadien*, St. Paul; A. M. Smith, *Irish Standard*, Minneapolis; J. L. Putnam, *Granite Falls Tribune*; W. S. Booth and wife, law blank publisher, Minneapolis; C. L. Luce and F. W. Barlow, Albert Lea *Enterprise*; John Lawson, *Northfield Independent*; Joseph Leicht and wife, Mrs. Schladinski, *Westlicher Herald*, Winona; H. P. Hall, *Daily News*, St. Paul; B. A. Shaver, *Kasson Republican*; W. J. C. Kenyon, *Burlington Daily Rusher*.

A. C. Cameron, editor of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, extended a cordial invitation to those present to accept the hospitality of the representatives of the printing interests in that city, including a visit to the parks, an excursion on Lake Michigan, etc. At noon the steamer *Henrietta* was in waiting to convey the visitors on

a trip to Lake St. Croix as far as Hudson, a distance of eight miles, under the chaperonage of Mr. Durant, which was enjoyed immensely by all present. The scenery is superbly beautiful, and the day was all that could be desired. Several immense lumber rafts were passed. The extent and importance of this branch of trade may be imagined when we state that 300,000,000 feet of lumber are annually shipped and rafted from this city. Returning at 2 o'clock, dinner was served at the Sawyer House, after which an excursion was taken on the electric street-car line, which has been but a short time in operation and was constructed at a cost of \$125,000, to South Stillwater, a distance of four miles. The investment, we understand, has been a paying one, and lots in its immediate neighborhood are booming in consequence.

A visit was next paid to the state prison, where, under the especial guidance of Messrs. Norris and O'Brien, of the board of managers, and J. J. Randall and his efficient and courteous assistants, the cell rooms, hospital, library, solitary, women's apartments, printing office, etc., were duly inspected. Upon inquiry we ascertained the inmates numbered 442 males and 3 females, two of the latter being under life sentences for the murder of their husbands. The well-known Younger brothers, Cole, James and Robert—the latter of whom is in the last stages of consumption, and affectionately attended by his sister—were subjects of especial interest. They are all fine looking men, and the prison officials speak in highest terms of their conduct. A visit to the office of the *Prison Mirror*, a neatly printed, attractive 4-page weekly, published in the interest of the convicts in the penitentiary, amply repaid for the effort. The composers are Lloyd Porter, George Elliott, John Ryan, Charles Morton and W. Haglin, all bright, intelligent men. The paper is circulated mainly in the prison; is ably conducted and healthy in tone. Its motto is an expressive one, "Never Too Late to Mend." The material with which it is printed was paid for by the good-time allowance of the convicts employed thereon—9 cents per day. The first year's revenue netted \$150, which amount was devoted to the purchase of books for the library. We wish all connected therewith godspeed in their meritorious efforts. After a prolonged tour those present sat down to a creditable collation, properly cooked and admirably served. We have visited many similar institutions, and cheerfully concede that for system, discipline, cleanliness and a due regard for the moral and material interests of the unfortunates incarcerated therein, the management of the penitentiary at Stillwater will compare favorably with any state's prison in the country. At 9 o'clock the return "Special" drew out of the depot, and afterwards landed all safely at St. Paul, where quarters had been provided at the Clifton.

Early next morning a train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. was in readiness to convey the excursionists to the city of Dubuque. Dinner was provided at the International Hotel, at La Crosse, and a hungry crowd did it ample justice. A dispatch from Winona, from Forepaugh, tendering an invitation to his show, was necessarily declined, with thanks. Dubuque was reached in the neighborhood of 5 o'clock, where a committee and carriages were in waiting to convey the visitors to various parts of the city. The sumptuous supper at the International Hotel was unanimously voted a success, and it was. On invitation the club rooms were afterward visited, where a goodly number of citizens were in waiting, and speech, song and toast enlivened the proceedings. Chicago was boomed for the World's Fair with manifest approval. At 3 o'clock the following morning the special of three sleepers was attached to the Chicago express. Passing through one of the finest farming regions in the Northwest, Aurora was duly reached, where Mr. H. O. Shepard, president of the Inland Printer Company, was found in waiting to welcome the visitors, with badges and souvenirs, to the grand metropolis of the great Northwest, where shortly after their arrival they were met by the following Committee of Reception:

## COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

H. O. Shepard, president Inland Printer Company; A. C. Cameron, editor *THE INLAND PRINTER*; J. W. Butler, J. W. Butler Paper Company; A. M. Barnhart, Barnhart Bros. & Spindler;

John Marder, Marder, Luse & Co.; James Lee, Shniedewend & Lee Co.; F. P. Elliott, F. P. Elliott & Co.; C. E. Strong, Chicago Newspaper Union; F. K. Tracy, American Press Association; Charles B. Ross, Farmer, Little & Co.; Charles M. Moore, George H. Morrill & Co.; E. C. Fuller, Montague & Fuller; James White, Illinois Paper Company; Millard F. Bingham, Samuel Bingham's Son; H. B. Speed, A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company; John H. Vivian, Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company; E. M. Adams, Calumet Paper Company; George H. Taylor, George H. Taylor & Co.; F. M. Powell, Illinois Typefoundry Company; O. Blomgren, Blomgren Bros. & Co.; W. C. Gillett, Chicago Paper Company; Joseph Sprague, George Mather's Sons; Dana Slade, Jr., American Strawboard Company; A. T. H. Brower, Union Typefoundry; A. Zeese, A. Zeese & Co.; H. H. Latham; A. E. Lane, Gane Bros. & Co.; D. H. Champlin, C. B. Cottrell & Sons; Burr Robbins, president Empire Show Printing Company; William H. Armstrong, Ault & Wiborg; Bradner Smith, Bradner Smith & Co.; T. P. Rundlet, Charles Eneu Johnson & Co.

At 2 o'clock the party assembled at headquarters, where they were addressed and formally welcomed to Chicago by Congressman Mason and the Hon. T. B. Bryan, shortly after which forty carriages left the Tremont House and took the sojourners through a number of the principal resident streets on the North Side. A halt was made at the waterworks; thence they proceeded to Lincoln Park, a stop being made at Fischer's Garden, for refreshments. Returning the visitors were taken as far south as Twenty-fourth street, passing en route a number of the palatial residences of our prominent citizens on Michigan and Prairie avenues, arriving at the Tremont House in time for supper.

Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, the steamer R. J. Gordon, Captain Corcoran, left Clark street bridge for a trip on the lake, where a three hours' pleasant excursion was indulged in. The day was made for the occasion, and all on board enjoyed themselves hugely. Dancing was indulged in, and songs and recitations were given by Messrs. Moore, Lee and McPherson. On the return the party landed at the crib, the workings of which were duly explained by Miss McKay, daughter of the keeper. A collation was then served, and at 1 o'clock all were safely landed, apparently satisfied with the trip and its accompaniments. A visit to the printing establishment of H. O. Shepard & Co. and the office of THE INLAND PRINTER followed. At 2:30 a special train, provided by P. Armour, Esq., was found in waiting at the Michigan Southern depot to convey the excursionists to his immense slaughtering and packing houses, where two hours were spent in inspecting the various branches of his own and Swift's mammoth establishments. The return was made at 6 o'clock, everybody being apparently satisfied with the day's entertainment.

At 7:30 a special meeting of the association was held in parlor A, Tremont House, at which the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we return to Chicago our sincere and cordial thanks for the warm hospitality and unflinching courtesy extended to this association during our visit to this beautiful city.

*Resolved*, That in our judgment the West is entitled to the Columbus Fair of 1892, and that our decided preference for its location is Chicago. Our sojourn here has enabled us to realize its peculiar fitness for a world's exposition. Its grand lake, providing a limitless water supply and a bracing summer temperature, the unequalled park systems, the amplest space for all exhibits, including the agricultural from our teeming fields; all these, and many other advantages are supplemented by the centrality of the location, and by the public spirit, the indomitable will and tireless energy of the Chicagoans. The Minnesota press unite with Iowa and Dakota, and ere long with all the West and South, in pledging their heartiest efforts to secure the coming exposition in this young but metropolitan city, which best typifies the growth and prosperity of the nation.

*Resolved*, That we most heartily appreciate the courtesy of the Burlington Railroad Company in furnishing us transportation to Chicago, and especially do we commend the kind services of W. J. C. Kenyon, the general passenger agent of the road, who has been unremitting in his efforts to make our excursion a complete success.

*Resolved*, That we take pleasure in expressing our gratitude to Armour & Co., of Chicago, for providing a special train to enable us to visit and inspect the gigantic Union Stock Yards, under the chaperonage of Henry P. Darlington; and that our ideas were materially enlarged by the extent

and completeness of this grand industry and the thorough system of inspection of cattle and hogs, and the careful, cleanly manner in which the product was handled.

*Resolved*, That in the sense of the association the thanks of the entire party should be and are heartily extended to the press and board of trade of Dubuque, Iowa, for the courtesy shown them on the recent visit to that city.

*Resolved*, That the Tremont House is entitled to the thanks of the association for the admirable manner in which they have taken care of this association, and we heartily commend the house to the editorial fraternity and traveling public.

*Resolved*, That we recognize in THE INLAND PRINTER a journal deserving of the support of every Minnesota editor and printer, and that we fully appreciate the favors bestowed on the editorial party by President Shepard and Editor Cameron, of that publication.

The party left at 10:30 via the Wisconsin Central for their respective homes, under the care of Messrs. Ramaley and Verbeck, satisfied, we trust, with their visit to the metropolis of the great Northwest, with the best wishes of their many friends.

#### VISIT OF MISSISSIPPI EDITORS.

On Wednesday, July 24, seventy members of the Mississippi Press Association paid a visit to our city and took quarters at the Palmer House. In the party were forty-five gentlemen and twenty-five ladies. The excursion was undertaken on account of a general desire on the part of the Southern molders of public opinion to see the great Northwest, and especially its metropolis. They came from Jackson, Mississippi, on an elegant special train, on the Illinois Central Railroad. The following journals were represented:

Aberdeen *Examiner*—S. A. Dalton; Aberdeen *Weekly*—E. J. Hamilton and wife; Canton *American Citizen*—W. H. Dudley and wife; Amory *Hustler*—H. G. Petty; Brandon *Republican*—F. M. Runnels; Brandon *Record*—J. Avery Jones, H. J. McLaurin; Carroll County *Democrat*—Hindman Doxy and wife; Centerville *Sentinel*—W. L. May, E. T. Hart; Jackson *Clarion Ledger*—J. L. Power, R. H. Henry and wife; Columbus *Dispatch*—Miss Pearl Murry; Columbus *Index*—Miss Anna Bel Power; Copiah *Signal*—W. L. Mitchell, president, George S. Dodds; Rolling Fork *Pilot*—Sidney W. Langford, N. T. Baggett; Durant *Democrat*—J. K. Almon and wife; Durant *News*—Miss Minnie Hamilton; Edwards *Star*—W. G. Johnson; Kemper *Herald*—James H. Duke, Miss Estella Daniels; Kosciusko *Messenger*—C. M. Clark, Mrs. Fannie Coleman; Magnolia *Gazette*—D. M. Huff, Mrs. F. C. Sneed; Mayersville *Spectator*—A. M. Peyton; Meridian *Daily News*—Robert Henry, John Odeneals; Mississippi *College Magazine*—F. L. Riley; Mississippi *Teacher*—J. M. McBeath, J. L. McWilliams; Natchez *Daily Democrat*—Mrs. Ella Lamb, Miss Mabel Batte; New Albany *Watchman*—Dr. J. F. Hawkins, Miss Lottie Hillard; New *Farmer*—W. A. Hurt, Miss Bomar Hurt; Newton *Dispatch*—J. J. Armistead, Miss Ella Loper; Jackson *New Mississippian*—G. L. Sneed, R. M. Cauthen; Oxford *Eagle*—Lamar Ross, Jephtha Barbour; Oxford *Globe*—Firman Smith; Ripley *Advertiser*—J. A. Hearne, Miss Mattie L. Thurmon; Southern *Sentinel*—James C. Harris and wife; Tupelo *Lodger*—J. G. Gillespie; Pittsboro *Democratic Banner*—E. D. Futch, Miss Kate Futch; Southern *Yeoman*—R. J. Thurmond, Miss DeWitt C. Thurmond; Vicksburg *Daily Commercial Herald*—T. M. Henry, Miss Carrie Pickens; Vicksburg *Evening Post*—John G. Cashman and wife; Winona *Times*—Henry P. Hurt; Woodville *Courier*—L. C. Schloss; Yazoo City *Herald*—Miss Kate Power, Miss Ida Mitchell; Yazoo *Sentinel*—W. A. Henry, Miss Fannie Pickens.

At 2 o'clock the visitors were treated to a ride through the South Park system, the full capacity of a carry-all and two tally-ho coaches being required to accommodate the company, and it is needless to add, they were loud in their praises of our beautiful parks, drives and boulevards. In the evening they witnessed the production of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Columbia, after which some of the younger journalists admired the sights of Chicago by gaslight. On Thursday morning they were shown through the foundry of Marder, Luse & Co., to whom they were indebted for the entertainments provided, and

witnessed the process of type-casting, electrotyping, etc., in which they manifested a great deal of interest. The rest of the day was devoted to a visit to the Board of Trade and general sight-seeing. A trip to Rockford, Illinois; Madison, Wisconsin (where they were welcomed by Governor Hoard), and Dubuque, Iowa, followed. Chicago was again reached Saturday, August 3, when a visit was paid to the office of THE INLAND PRINTER. The party left the same evening for home, pleased with their experience, and satisfied that Chicago is the place to hold the World's Fair in 1892.

#### NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association will be held in Detroit, Michigan, commencing Tuesday, August 27, and continuing throughout the week. The Executive Committee has arranged for a division of time as follows:

TUESDAY, August 27—Two sessions for business; carriage ride and reception in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, August 28—Two sessions for business, ride on the river in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, August 29—Two sessions for business, banquet in the evening.

FRIDAY, August 30—The members of the association will be taken on board the steamer City of Cleveland and make a trip to Mackinaw City, where they will be entertained by John O. Plank at Plank's Hotel.

Topics for discussion have been assigned to states, as follows:

"Progress of Libel Law Reform." E. H. Butler, Buffalo, New York.

"Newspaper Directories—How they may be made more valuable to publishers." Kentucky.

"Needed Legislation."—1. Concerning Postal Service. Matt. Parrott, Waterloo, Iowa; 2. Public Printing. Hon. E. A. Snively, Illinois.

"Discounts to Advertising Agents: To whom should they be given and how much."—1. Francis Proctor, Gloucester, Mass.; 2. J. B. Stoll, South Bend, Ind.

"State Associations; Their Objects: How their meetings may be made more interesting and valuable." 1. C. A. Lee, Pawtucket, R. I.; 2. Hon. G. C. Matthews, Memphis, Tenn.; 3. H. E. Hoard, Hamline, Minn.

"Fraudulent Advertising; The Publisher's Responsibility Thereof."

"The Nature and Limit of the Obligation of the Newspaper to its Party." Hon. W. S. Cappellar, Mansfield, Ohio.

Colonel Elliott F. Shepherd, of the New York *Mail and Express*, will, on one evening of the session, deliver an address. Subject: "Editorial Philosophy."

Papers are limited to twenty minutes, and it is expected that delegates will go prepared to discuss each topic presented.

The officers of the association are: President—James R. Bettis, Little Rock, Ark. Vice-Presidents—John Hicks, Oshkosh, Wis.; W. C. McClintock, Lebanon, O.; J. B. Stanley, Greenville, Ala. Corresponding secretary—E. B. Fletcher, Morris, Ill. Recording secretary—William Kennedy, Pottsville, Pa. Assistant recording secretary—R. H. Tilney, Boulder, Col. Treasurer—A. H. Lowrie, Elgin, Ill.

#### NEW PROCESS OF PRINTING COLORS.

*La Typographie Française* mentions the discovery of a method of printing several colors at once, either by letterpress or lithography. The new process, it is claimed, decreases by nearly seven-eighths the number of workings usually required in a form of eight colors. It also effects considerable saving by avoiding the loss occasioned through want of precision in the workings. It considerably lessens the quantity of ink used, by suppressing the numerous washings usually required. By this means color printing can be done at a great reduction on former prices. This process also applies to chromo-lithography. M. Slater, the inventor, will exhibit his discovery at the Paris Exposition.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE *Post* presents a creditable appearance in its new dress of minion and nonpareil.

THE *Sunday Herald* has been enlarged, a salient feature being its illustrated supplements.

THE *Press* is now delivered for 6 cents per week, its Sunday issue having been suspended.

MESSRS. HUDSON & JENKS, late of the *Capital*, have in contemplation the issuance of a new weekly, to be known as the *National Democrat*.

BARRING the change of name, there is nothing in the appearance of the late *Critic*, now *Capital*, to suggest the absorption of the latter by the former.

In the immediate future B. W. Gillis will give the craft an opportunity to use a meritorious device of which he is the inventor, for the purpose of measuring type. It is complete and simple, resulting in the saving of time to the compositor and the management, while its accuracy is unquestioned. To see its operations is to adopt it. The *Post* and *Star* availed themselves of its advantages on its appearance.

#### IN BEHALF OF THE PRINTERS' HOME.

We have received the following circular from the committee appointed by Denver Typographical Union, to push the claims of the Printer's Home, at Colorado Springs.

"Ye crags and peaks, I am with you once again!"

"If thou art worn and hard beset

With sorrows, that thou would'st forget;

If thou would'st read a lesson that will keep

Thy heart from fainting, and thy soul from sleep,

Go to the woods and hills. No tears

Dim the sweet look that nature wears."

HALL OF TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 49,  
DENVER, COL., July 18, 1889.

To the Union Printers of America:

The members of No. 49 extend a fraternal greeting.

You will soon be asked to indorse or reject by your votes that which was enacted, subject to ratification, at the thirty-seventh annual session. The State of Colorado, through enterprising citizens, desirous of establishing a permanent sanitary resort and asylum for those of our craft who may become enfeebled by disease or age, made the following offer to your representatives, in convention assembled at Denver in June.

[Here follows the offer of the donors and the conditions, also an explanation of the proposition from L. H. Ehrich, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs, which has already been published.]

This proposition was accepted by a rising and unanimous vote. The tract of land referred to is a portion of nature's paradise—near the mineral springs of Manitou—the sanitarium of the continent.

You are asked to receive this site and to erect a national typographical institute. You are offered a sufficient number of acres to enable you to build, by disposing of a portion of the land. You have here presented the foundation for one of the most enduring principles of fraternal organization. Generous support and endowments in the future will aid you in this enterprise. Guided by wise law, just restrictions and careful supervision, the international body can control and direct the management, to the end that the workman and veteran union brother may find a refuge, rest and restored health. Relief will thereby be afforded to constantly burdened unions and local benevolent societies, by furnishing a temporary resort for weak and worn-out members of our fraternity, until strengthened again for the battle of life. One half of the money that is now annually expended by subordinate unions, chapels and office organizations will support a home in Colorado, where the invalid may be sent to renew life in the health-laden atmosphere and climate of the mountains. The unequal burden borne by many localities will be removed. Only the more deserving and those entitled by years of affiliation may be selected for admission in the beginning until all, through a stipulated novitiate and probation, can look upon their Colorado home, as does the Grand Army veteran his refuge, or the sailor his marine hospital.

The foundations for Girard's, Mullanphy's, De Vaux's and other well-known institutes had not the encouragement and support of 30,000 men united in a worthy cause, and yet they continue to increase in volume of benefit and wealth.

A vote for indorsement of the action of your delegates, in accepting this munificent gift, signifies an International Typographical Institute valued at \$200,000 in five years, with endowment funds ample for its support.

Fraternally,

WILLIAM H. MILBURN, President.  
P. J. MCINTYRE, Secretary.

J. D. VAUGHAN,  
O. L. SMITH,  
W. W. SLACK, } Committee.



Mosstype—Engraved by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

INDECISION.

## LAID OVER.

"Review of Specimens Received" is unavoidably laid over. Will appear in next issue.

## PERSONAL.

Charles Harker, Evening *News* office, Milwaukee; Lon Hardman, St. Joseph, Mo.; Charles Holt, *Gazette*, Kankakee, Ill.; J. S. Finney, manager American Press Association, St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. Joel P. Heatwole, Northfield, Minn.; F. S. Verbeck, manager Minnesota Typefoundry Co., St. Paul; Frederick Van Wyck, secretary of the Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, were among the callers at the office of THE INLAND PRINTER during the past month.

## CALL FOR A PRESSMAN'S INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

A call has been issued for a convention of pressmen, for the purpose of forming a pressman's international union, under the direction of the Adams and Cylinder-Press Printers' Association and the Empire City Pressmen's Union, No. 34, of New York. The convention will meet in New York City, October 8, 1889. Parties desiring further information should address T. J. Hawkins, 437 East Seventy-ninth street, New York.

## CHICAGO NOTES.

MR. H. WALLACE, San Francisco, formerly of Chicago, is on a visit to Chicago. He is looking well and doing well, and we are glad to chronicle the fact.

MR. F. P. ELLIOTT, of F. P. Elliott & Co., has gone on a visit to Woodstock, Vermont, his former home, in company with his family. He is not expected to return before October 1.

MR. EDWARD CONLEY, of the firm of Morey & Co., Boston, dealers in paper mill supplies, who has been taking a business and pleasure trip through the Northwest, left Chicago for the East a few days ago.

MR. A. R. BARNES, of A. R. Barnes & Co., printers, 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, has returned from a two months' trip to Europe, where he has left his family. Mr. C. O. Barnes, of the same firm, has gone to meet his brother's family and bring them home.

HENRY STRONG, the Chicago capitalist, has sold to Simon Stein and others the building occupied by the J. W. Butler Paper Company, with the ground upon which it stands, on the north side of Monroe street, Nos. 183, 185 and 187, for \$190,000. It is a five-story brick building, erected five or six years ago, and is but 101½ feet from Fifth avenue.

MR. THOMAS C. HAYNES, mechanical superintendent, and Mr. James McNally, manager of publications, of the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., sailed from New York, Wednesday, August 7, on the White Star line steamer Britannic. They expect to be gone three months, and intend making a tour of Great Britain as well as pay a visit to the Paris Exposition. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them a pleasant journey and a safe return.

At a meeting of the Chicago Press Club held August 18, the following memorial of George H. Jameson was reported by a committee of which John Ritchie was chairman, and was unanimously adopted:

Life is no more the inheritance of humanity than is death. Since that distant day when the first man stretched out his weary limbs and lay down to the sleep which knows no waking here, unnumbered millions have passed along the appointed course that ends in the great mystery; yet we none the less cry out in pain and surprise when one of our own falls by the way.

To a friend and fellow member the summons came but a few days ago, as we measure time, as today he lives for us in memory only. George H. Jameson was one of our little family. We knew him. In the days that are gone we have laid our hands in his, knowing they were in the faithful clasp of a friend. In the middle-day of an honorable life he has laid down the burden, and as we recall all we knew of him we may well say of him that to none had he given offense; to us his life was a profit, and in his death we lose a valuable companion and friend.

## OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

WHEELING printers will participate in the Labor Day parade.

JOHN KLAUSER, a Wheeling typo, drew \$500 in the Louisiana lottery lately.

AUGUST DONATH has been appointed to a \$1,800 position in the pension office at Washington.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the *Herald*, and William P. Sullivan, manager of the *Star*, have been elected honorary members of the Atlanta Typographical Union.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the publishers, printers and binders of Winnipeg to attend their third annual excursion, at Fraser's Grove, Saturday, August 10.

THE West Publishing Company, the law-book concern of St. Paul, has purchased a couple of the Thorne typesetting and distributing machines, and is going to give them a good trial.

DURING the year there were 16 typographical, 7 pressmen's, 2 stereotypers', 2 press feeders', 1 stereotypers' helpers', and 1 typefounders' union chartered by the International Typographical Union.

THE Liberty press, manufactured by the Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, has been awarded the "Gold Star" with diploma of honor, at the International Exhibition at Cologne.

WE acknowledge an invitation from Typographical Union No. 7, of Pittsburgh, to attend a picnic to be given by that body at Aliquippi Grove, Wednesday, August 28. We know the boys will have a good time, and, if possible, mean to be with them.

DURING the latter part of June the printers of Rockford, Illinois, organized and made application for a charter from the International Typographical Union, which was issued July 1 and numbered 213. Their list shows a membership of fifteen, and the outlook for additional members is encouraging.

THE fourth annual picnic of the employés of the *Free Press*, London, Ontario, was given at Port Stanley, Saturday, July 28. The occasion was enlivened by excursions on the lake, fishing, baseball matches, etc. Everybody was delighted, the efforts of the committee of arrangements were highly successful, and all returned home perfectly satisfied with the day's outing.

WE acknowledge receipt of first issue of the *Typographical Journal*, the official organ of the International Typographical Union of North America. It is a handsomely printed, ably edited 4-column 8-page journal 14 by 10½. It contains a list of the subordinate unions and their officers, a synopsis of the proceedings of the recent convention, report of the Childs-Drexel fund committee, decisions, list of delinquents, etc., and much other information of value to the craft. Success to it.

THE fifteenth annual excursion of the employés of Martin B. Brown, the popular job printer, of New York, took place Sunday, July 28. The steamboat Blackbird and the barge Nelson, filled with the employés and their friends, proceeded to Grand View Park on Staten Island sound, where games and merry-makings were kept up until a late hour. Among the prominent members of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, present were David J. Strong, Richard J. White, John T. Kelly, James E. Woods, Frederick W. Clark, Michael J. Isham, P. T. Tracy and Thomas Holz.

## FOREIGN.

A FIRE has destroyed the typefoundry of M. Puylinot, at Brussels, causing damage estimated at 100,000 francs.

M. LEON DELAROCHE, printer, of Lyons, and proprietor of the *Progres de Lyon*, has sent eight of the chief men of his employ to the exhibition.

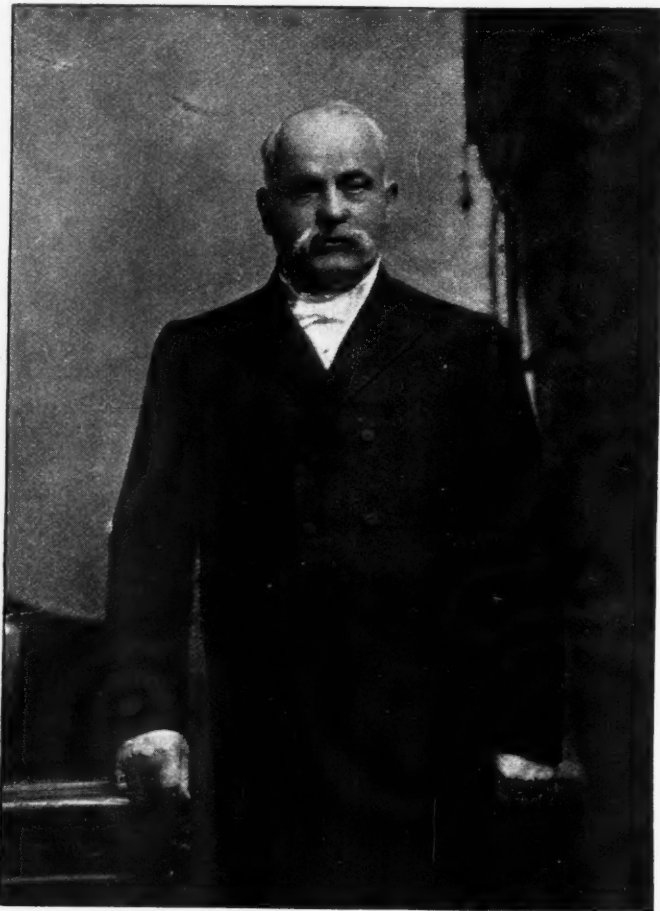
THE *Australasian Typographical Journal* gives the condition of business as follows: Sydney, still dull; Adelaide, still quiet; Melbourne, still dull, with no signs of improvement; Wellington, fluctuated very much, nothing of note having occurred to disturb the peaceful monotony; Newcastle, very brisk.

## ALBERT AUER,

The recently appointed foreman of the pressroom of the government printing office, whose portrait is herewith presented, is a native of Baden, Germany, and was born in 1836. In 1842, in company with his parents he came to the United States, and settled on a farm near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained for some years, passing the time as most farmers' sons are compelled to do. When twelve years of age he secured a position, whose onerous duties were to take charge of a *hand-press roller* for the *Commercial Advertiser*, a morning paper then published in that city. This institution, however, like a great many others of a similar character, was a non-paying investment, and after an eventful struggle succumbed to the inevitable. In 1851 he came to Chicago and secured a position with the well-known printing firm of Langdon & Rounds, where he remained for some time, after which, an opening occurring in the job pressroom of the *Chicago Tribune* (which tendered), he accepted and staid there until he was seized with the prevalent Pike's Peak fever. In 1860 he started for Colorado with a quartz mill, but, like a good many others destined for Pike's Peak, failed in his ambitions and intentions, and came back to Chicago after an eventful experience, a sadder and wiser man. Shortly afterward he connected himself with the Burlington (Ia.) *Hawkeye* establishment, with which he remained for three years. In 1865 he returned to the city of his first love, and found employment with the Culver, Page & Hoyne Company, with which he was identified till appointed in 1882, by the late Sterling P. Rounds, to take charge of the government printing pressrooms, which position he filled up to the retirement of that gentleman. His reappointment by Mr. Palmer to his old position is a befitting acknowledgment of his qualifications, and has given intense satisfaction to his many friends, who have every reason to believe that his supervision of this important branch of the public service will be characterized by ability and a faithful and efficient performance of duty.

Mr. Auer has many warm, true and tried friends in Chicago, who have known him for a long number of years. He is a member of the Old-Time Printers' Society, as well as of several other social and benevolent organizations.

THE most extensive chromo-lithographic establishment in Berlin, that of Herr W. Hagelberg, has celebrated the jubilee of its existence. As a memorial of the event, the heads of the firm made a donation of 75,000 marks to their employés.



## INDIAN JOURNALISM.

"Your city delights me and the climate is positively enchanting."

The gentleman who made this remark to a *Chronicle* reporter at the Palace Hotel yesterday was Rudyard Kipling, an Englishman, and one of the editors of the *Pioneer*, a newspaper published in Allahabad, India. Mr. Kipling is touring the world on a six months' pleasure trip.

"What I have seen of American journalism and of the American daily is so utterly different from my school that I am struck with wonder," continued Mr. Kipling, *folting* up a copy of the *Chronicle* and putting it in his pocket. "With us in India newspaper work is essentially different from American or English standards. Take our paper, the Allahabad *Pioneer*, for instance. We issue each afternoon from twenty-six to thirty-two pages, in size about half as large as a sheet of the *Chronicle*. We run from six to twenty columns of telegraphic news, and from twenty to twenty-four pages of advertisements. Our telegraphic matter comes mainly from the Indian seat of government at Calcutta, or, in the hot months, from Simla, a place seven thousand feet in altitude and eleven hundred miles from Calcutta. Then, at certain seasons of the year, the viceroy and his suite make tours of inspection over the country. Our correspondents, of course, are in constant attendance, and every movement of government officials or their action is telegraphed daily to us. Our local news is comparatively limited. The ubiquitous reporter is unknown with us. It is too hot for one thing, and again he is not needed, and is

absolutely unknown. We employ probably two hundred men to get out our paper, using steam presses worked by man power. Everything is done by man power. The pressmen earn the princely sum of 8 cents a day, while the native compositors are yours body and soul at from \$5 to \$8 a month. They know the English characters and read the language, but set the type not understanding what the copy says. Our daily circulation is between 6,000 and 10,000, and the paper goes all over India, three mails being dispatched nightly. Of course, our subscribers and readers are scattered all over the country, and where the railroad does not penetrate, the papers are transferred to mail carts, and, way in the jungles and interior, are carried by naked native runners, who make marvelously rapid time over great distances. We are our own copy readers, and a superabundance of work is our happy privilege in an atmosphere where everything seems to melt away. The American journalist would last about three

months if he tried to work in India as here. He would literally thrash himself to death. You are undoubtedly struck with the great number of pages of advertising—twenty to twenty-four. All the large shops in the city advertise their wares extensively, and carry on their extensive trades that way, for their customers live hundreds of miles in the interior and jungles. A purchaser reads the advertisement, sends in his order, and the goods are shipped to him by a system called the 'Valuable Payable Parcels Post,' similar to your 'C. O. D.' system, only the post is owned by the government. An enormous trade is thus transacted."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

#### NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

D. W. CHASE, of St. Johns, is reported to have bought the Anderson (Mich.) *Herald* for \$6,000.

ATLANTA, Georgia, is to have a new paper published in the interests of the Baptist denomination.

The *Caucasian* is a new paper at Shreveport, Louisiana. It advocates the disfranchisement of the negro.

The *Union Printer*, of San Francisco, one of our most valued exchanges, has entered on its second volume.

The Wooster (Ohio) *Daily Republican* has been enlarged and changed from a morning to an evening paper.

*Printers' Ink*, a journal for advertisers, published by George P. Rowell & Co., New York, has entered on its second volume.

The July issue of the Winnipeg *Monitor* contains a very fair likeness of the Hon. John Norquay, ex-premier of Manitoba.

WILL A. CONNELLY, of the Springfield (Ill.) *Monitor*, has assumed the editorial management of the Danville *Daily Press*.

The National Live Stock Journal Company and the Western Catholic News Publishing Company, Chicago, have been incorporated.

OVER four hundred of the newspaper men of New York who are members of building associations now own lots or houses in Brooklyn.

The La Porte (Ind.) *Sunday News Item* has been merged with the *Sunday Plaindealer*, with Messrs. H. B. Darling and Frank M. Hall as editors and publishers.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Boyden *Citizen*, published in Sioux county, Iowa. We think both the editor (?) and printer have mistaken their vocation.

The Williamsburg (Va.) *Gazette*, established September, 1729, the first paper in which the Declaration of Independence was printed, has suspended publication.

A. J. BLETHEN, proprietor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, has purchased the *Evening Star* of that city and will conduct it under the name of the *Evening Tribune*. The intention is to run an all-day paper.

The *Ingersoll Chronicle and Canadian Dairyman*, published at Ingersoll, Ontario, is a neatly printed, ably edited, six-column, eight-page paper, of which the residents of that thrifty town have every reason to feel proud.

The Nashua daily and weekly *Gazette*, the oldest democratic paper in Southern New Hampshire, is to pass into the hands of a stock company. Editor Whittemore, who has managed the paper for many years, will retire.

The Messrs. Stivers, of the Burlington *Gazette*, have bought the Des Moines *Leader*, and will take charge at once; \$21,725 was the price paid. Henry Stivers will have the management of it and Thomas Stivers will remain at the *Gazette*.

Miss ELLA S. LEONARD and Miss Caroline G. Tingle, two Vassar college graduates, publish an excellent weekly paper, the *Independent*, at Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey. The name and title of the firm is Leonard & Tingle. Miss Leonard is her own advertising agent, and has little difficulty in persuading business men that it is their duty to sustain a newspaper. Miss Tingle is an artist in types, sets all the display advertising for the paper,

and is head and front of the job printing, which has more than a local reputation, receiving commissions from New York and even Florida.

THE *Turf, Field and Farm* has purchased *Recreation*, the well-known monthly exponent of the higher literature of manly sport, conducted by Charles Hallock, founder and late editor of *Forest and Stream*, and Fred E. Pond, who won his literary spurs as "Will Wildwood."

A. W. TYMAN, who has been chief of the New York *Sun* bureau at Washington, D. C., for the past twelve years, has severed his connection with that journal and gone to Hilsur, Montana, to assume charge of the *Independent*, in which paper he has secured a controlling interest.

A NEW weekly paper, to be called the *National Democrat*, is to be started at Washington, D. C. The type and other fixtures of a recently suspended Sunday paper have been purchased, and arrangements are said to be in progress for issuing the first number of the paper sometime in August.

G. M. HITCHCOCK, editor and proprietor of the Omaha *World*, has purchased the good-will and plant of the Omaha *Herald*, and will consolidate the two papers. The consideration is not stated. The proprietor of the *Republican* has been made an offer for his paper by Hitchcock, and the negotiations are still under way.

#### TRADE NEWS.

CHARLES A. BATES, printer, Indianapolis, Indiana, has sold out. JAGUES & SAWYERS have started a printing office at Nashville, Tennessee.

The Gurney Printing Company has been incorporated at Springfield, Illinois, with a capital stock of \$30,000.

F. F. PATTERSON, sr., publisher of the Camden *Courier*, has received the bulk of the New Jersey state printing.

T. W. JENKINS, proprietor of the *Sunday Advertiser*, Gloucester, New Jersey, is erecting a large building, to be devoted to printing and publishing purposes.

The name of the Kellogg Printing Company, Providence, Rhode Island, has been changed to that of the Standard Printing Company, and will shortly move into more commodious quarters.

BENDERNAGLE & Co., manufacturers of printers' rollers, announce their removal from 36 Hudson street to 521 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they have larger quarters and greatly increased facilities.

MESSRS. THOMAS WATERS, L. S. Talbott and J. F. Olsen have purchased the job printing and bookbinding departments of the Des Moines *Leader* office, and will conduct a general business in the commercial printing and bookbinding line.

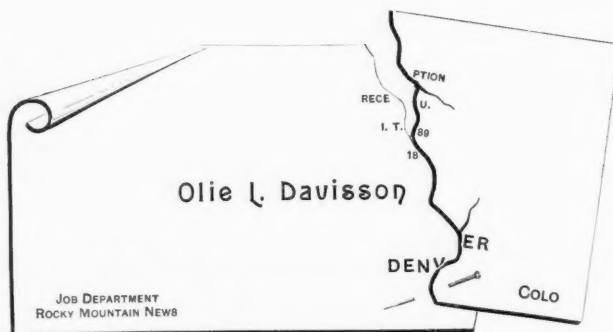
The Interstate Publishing Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, has become the successor of the George W. Crane Publishing Company, of that city. Mr. Crane, however, is still president of the company, and retains the majority of the stock.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by the Iowa Publishing Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The company will publish a non-sectarian newspaper at Des Moines. J. Ellen Foster's name appears among the list of incorporators.

The Indiana Text Book Commissioners have awarded the contract for supplying the schools of that state with readers, geographies and arithmetics to the Indiana School Book Publishing Company. These books belong to the series published by the Standard Company of St. Louis. The award amounts to \$700,000.

The Public School Publishing Company has been organized in Elgin, Illinois, with \$50,000 capital stock, for the purpose of publishing the *Public School Journal*, an educational periodical which will represent the consolidated *Illinois School Journal*, of Bloomington, and the county school council and county and village schools of Chicago.

## SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



No. 28.—O. L. D., Denver, Colorado.

"WHATEVER IS WORTH DOING AT ALL  
..... IS WORTH DOING WELL."

Henry · O · Shepard · & Co.

RAILROAD  
AND  
COMMERCIAL **PRINTERS**  
AND **BINDERS,**

Nos. 181-187 Monroe Street,  
Chicago.

Telephone  
555

WE ARE ESPECIALLY WELL EQUIPPED TO EXECUTE RAILROAD  
WORK ON SHORT NOTICE.  
CATALOGUE AND PAMPHLET WORK A SPECIALTY.  
SOCIETY PRINTING DONE IN THE MOST ARTISTIC MANNER.

No. 29.—A. R. A., Chicago.

## BYRON JOHN PRICE,

President of the Wisconsin Press Association, a correct portrait of whom is herewith presented, was born at Menasha, Wisconsin, August 10, 1850, where his parents still reside. His early education was obtained in the local schools, fall and winter terms, working in factories and on farms during the summer season. He attended Lawrence University at Appleton, and graduated



in the classical course, June, 1874. Bohemianized on the daily papers at Appleton, Oshkosh, Milwaukee and Chicago for a few years afterward. Did special editorial work on the *Northwestern Lumberman* at Chicago, and *Lumberman's Gazette*, Bay City, Mich., in 1876-7. In 1878 he leased a half interest in the Ripon *Commonwealth*, and the next year associated himself with Horace A. Taylor in the Hudson *Star and Times*, where he has pulled the stroke oar ever since, and is now sole proprietor of the paper, which is a large, able and influential sheet. Besides his editorial duties he manages the American Express agency at Hudson, and quite an extensive fuel and supply business.

He was married at Ripon, August 27, 1879, to Miss Emma J. Ells, then teacher of music in Ripon College, an estimable lady with rare musical attainments. They have no children. Mr. Price is a wide-awake, agreeable, well-informed gentleman, with whom it is a pleasure to be acquainted.

## PAPER-TRADE ITEMS.

A COMPANY is being organized at Davenport, Iowa, to make paper from sawdust.

THE Minneapolis (Minn.) paper mills have been started up by the Nelson Spencer Paper Company.

A FIBER mill is projected at Paris, Texas, and a company for building it is in course of formation.

It is proposed to build a paper mill at Buena Vista, Virginia, and a company is being organized for that purpose.

AT Menasha, Wisconsin, the Whiting Mill has been entirely rebuilt, and is again in operation, making eight tons of paper a day.

THE Moosehead Pulp and Paper Company has been organized at Embden, Maine, with a capital of \$400,000. The officers are: President, Stanton Day, of Boston, Massachusetts; treasurer,

Wallace C. Clement, of Rutland, Vermont; directors, Stanton Day, Wallace C. Clement and David T. Mills.

THE Buena Vista Pulp and Paper Company, Buena Vista, Virginia, has been organized with a capital of \$80,000.

THE Arapahoe Paper Company, Denver, Colorado, has been dissolved. W. L. Ames will continue the business under the same style.

THE Old Berkshire Mills Co., of Dalton, Massachusetts, has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000. W. M. Crane is president, and John D. Carson, treasurer.

THE Lawrentide Pulp Co. (Limited) started up its new mill at Grand Mere, Province of Quebec, last month, and is now turning out twenty tons of dry pulp a day.

It is reported that the Lincoln (Neb.) paper mills will at once add \$30,000 to their plant, increasing it 100 per cent, and that print paper will form part of the product after this addition is made.

MR. T. A. MOLE, treasurer of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Massachusetts, returned from his trip to Europe, Saturday, August 10. He was met at New York and welcomed home by a goodly number of his friends.

THE name of the Carson & Brown Co., Dalton, Massachusetts, has been changed to Old Berkshire Mills Co. The new company will continue the manufacture of the celebrated Old Berkshire papers, so well known to the trade everywhere.

THE Schuylkill paper mill, at Manayunk, near Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire July 16, involving a loss of \$80,000. W. J. Elliott owns the mill and a large portion of the surrounding property. The establishment had been turning out 5,000 pounds of manila every day.

THE Keith Paper Company, Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, are making some repairs, changes and improvements at their mill, which, when completed, will put them in better shape than ever for the production of their specialties. This company have an advertisement in this issue.

THE Bowdoin Paper Company of Topsham, Maine, supplies paper for the Melbourne (Australia) *Age*, the paper being shipped in sailing vessels and occupying six months on the voyage. The company makes regular shipments to Ireland, Mexico and South America, besides supplying a large home trade.

EMIL KIPPER, president of the American Zylonite Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, sailed recently for a European tour. He will spend some time in Remscheid, Prussia, his native place. Mr. Kipper is a son-in-law of L. L. Brown, the paper maker, of Adams. Zylonite, which product Mr. Kipper's company manufactures, is a substance resembling celluloid, and is being much used for printing purposes, business cards, etc.

THE prices obtained by Rice, Kendall & Co., of Boston, for paper to be furnished the commonwealth of Massachusetts for the ensuing year are as follows: Calendered book, 5.45 cents per pound; machine finished books, 4.95 cents per pound; flat writings, 11, 12½, 13 and 15 cents per pound; colored flats, 8 cents per pound; ledger, list price, less 40 and 5, 30 and 5, and 25 and 5 per cent; bond papers, list price, less 25 per cent; medium cover, 6.75 cents per pound. Terms cash, 30 days, less 1 per cent, delivered at the printer's. Paper guaranteed to be free from ground wood pulp.

THE Richmond Paper Company, in Providence, R. I., suspended July 26. The concern experienced trouble some time ago, and has been working under an extension, \$300,000 new capital being paid in, secured by mortgages, subject, however, to a first mortgage held by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company for \$387,000. The company has had no rating with *Bradstreet* for some time. Their last statement showed assets of \$884,000 and liabilities of \$668,000. The plant is a magnificent one, worth \$1,000,000, and is located at East Providence. The auditors have held several meetings, and it is understood that they are in favor of an assignment. Among the men who have lost small fortunes,

bordering on \$100,000 each, are ex-United States Senator Chace, Frank Richmond Hosey, a well-known lumber merchant, and Postmaster Henry W. Gardiner, who lost about \$20,000. Similar heavy losses are on the estates of the late Colonel George W. Davidson, of the Providence *Journal*, and on the estate of the late United States Senator Anthony.

#### IOWA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Iowa Press Association has selected the following editors to represent it at the meeting of the National Editorial Association at Detroit in August: S. A. Marine, Vinton *Observer*; Byron Webster, Marshalltown *Statesman*; J. W. Brainard, Boone *Standard*; F. R. Conaway, Brooklyn *Chronicle*; Senator Parrott, Waterloo *Reporter*. A. W. Swalm, president of the state association, Oskaloosa *Herald*, and C. M. Junkin, Fairfield *Ledger*, secretary, are delegates by virtue of their office.

#### LONG SERVICE AT THE CASE.

There died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, August 3, after an illness of several weeks, Benjamin Franklin Latshaw, the oldest working printer in Pennsylvania, if not in the United States. He was familiarly known as "Uncle Ben." Mr. Latshaw, who was a universal favorite with members of the typographical fraternity, was born at Stoyestown, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1821. In 1833 he commenced an apprenticeship at the printers' trade under the instruction of his oldest brother, William D. Latshaw, who at that time was publishing a paper at Johnstown. He went to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1835, and served an apprenticeship of four years. In 1839 he went to Springfield, Missouri. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1841, working in all of the newspaper offices in Pittsburgh until the fall of 1844, when he went to Philadelphia, where he remained until after the great conflagration of 1845, when he once more returned to the Smoky City. He remained in Pittsburgh until 1849, when he became one of the argonauts, joining the Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company, and after proceeding as far as St. Joseph, Missouri, on the steamer Consignee, went overland with the party to Sacramento City, California, arriving there in the latter part of July. After working in the gold mines a short time he returned to his trade, and in 1851 went back to Pittsburgh, where he worked ever since until taken sick.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PENNSYLVANIA University will establish a course in journalism.

THE first printing ever done in New Guinea has just been put out by the mission on Murray Island.

A SWEDISH inventor has secured a patent for making a sheet of paper sized on one side and unsized on the other.

W. H. GOLDING, of Golding & Co., Boston, sailed for Europe Saturday, August 3. He will visit the Paris Exposition and other places of interest before his return.

MRS. CLEVELAND, wife of ex-President Cleveland, it is said, has promised to contribute, shortly, to one of the popular London magazines a brief article upon social life in Washington.

It is reported by New York papers that an Albany syndicate has purchased the Durant tract of land in the Adirondacks, paying \$600,000 for it. The tract embraces 389,000 acres, and contains 570,000,000 feet of spruce lumber. It is stated that the object of the syndicate is to make a corner in this lumber, which is much used in making wood-pulp.

AN ingenious machine was recently exhibited to the postmaster-general. It is an adaptation of the put-a-nickel-in-the-slot machine to the sale of postage stamps. A sheet of stamps is cut into slips the width of two stamps, and these slips are wound around a cylinder inside of the machine. A nickel is placed in the slot, which drops down, starts an electric current, which causes the stamp cylinder to revolve, the slip of stamps glides along and

passes under a row of needles, which drops down and cuts off two stamps. The owner of the nickel waits a few seconds after his money disappears and then presses a metallic button and two stamps make their appearance at an aperture in the lower part of the machine. It is proposed by the inventors to place these machines in stores and prominent places about a city.

H. DWIGHT BRADBURN, superintendent of the Nonotuck Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, was married Tuesday, August 6, 1889, to Miss Margaret Deveney, of Holyoke. The marriage occurred in Great Barrington, and was solemnized by Rev. F. R. Marvin, pastor of the Congregational church, of that place. After a three weeks' tour to Albany, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Bradburn will begin life at the groom's new home, at Fairmount.

#### BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

**Baltimore, Md.**—State of trade, bad; prospects, unfavorable; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20. Work in book and job offices is in a most deplorable condition. Newspaper offices are crowded with subs. Young's office has been reclaimed and will once more employ union men.

**Bay City, Mich.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Polk & Co.'s city directory is progressing rapidly and will be out in a short time.

**Bismarck, Dak.**—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Work has been good here the past few months owing to the constitutional convention.

**Boston, Mass.**—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. New book and job scale signed by leading firms. Boston printers will celebrate labor day.

**Cheyenne, Wyo.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

**Colorado Springs, Col.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$19. C. E. Tschoddi, an old case-holder on the *Gazette*, is now publishing the Manitou Daily Journal.

**Columbia, S. C.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not too encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, nine hours, \$15; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. The Columbia Register will soon be formed into a joint stock company, capital \$50,000. The Register's outfit now is as fine as will be found in the South.

**Dallas, Tex.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 42 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The Western Newspaper Union and Dallas Lithograph Co. have increased their capital stock and enlarged their plants.

**Dayton, Ohio.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18.

**Fort Wayne, Ind.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, \$13.50; job printers, per week, \$13.50. We will celebrate Labor Day here for first time, this year. The *News* has put in an electric motor for power in pressroom.

**Jackson, Mich.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12. The *Industrial News*, published by F. J. Price, semi-monthly, is the latest in the journalistic line. It is intended to boom Jackson as a business center.

**Kalamazoo, Mich.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, not the best; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$15.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Crane is still employing a large force on bookwork, but otherwise the job offices are dull. Work is slack on the dailies, laying off cases and running larger type. Clarke & Welch, job printers, have started the *Daily Graphic*, a one cent evening paper, printed on a four-cylinder press of Mr. Clarke's invention.

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very flattering for the next two or three months; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. The newspapers are all fully supplied with subs and to spare. The job-rooms are doing absolutely nothing, but look for business to pick up shortly.

**Lynchburg, Va.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, moderately fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, \$12 per week; bookwork, 30

cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Messrs. Liggan & Holt, of this city, are moving their job office to larger and more convenient quarters on Ninth street.

**Manchester, N. H.**—State of trade, jobwork, quiet; book and news, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12.

**Newark, N. J.**—State of trade, poor; prospects, not over bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Work on the newspapers is fair, but the book and job rooms are doing nothing. Would advise job hands to keep away from here.

**New Haven, Conn.**—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not good until trade opens in latter part of September; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, 59 hours, \$15. Business has not been as dull in years at this season of the year as at present, and the outlook is not very encouraging until Yale University and the other sources of learning, of which the City of Elms is the grand center, resumes operations, which will be in September. Some of the offices—book and job—are now running short-handed; eight hours a day, with the proportionate reduction in pay, being the ruling passion.

**Omaha, Neb.**—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not what we would like; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, \$16; job printers, per week, \$18. Too many printers in town considering that there is not within 25 as many situations as there were before the consolidation of the *World-Herald*.

**Pittsburgh, Pa.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 12½ cents; evening papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Book and job work has been unusually good during the past month, and the prospects are very fair for the "brief" work, which will be under way in a week or two. Plenty of subs in the city.

**Rome, N. Y.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. Considering that the usually "dull season" months are here, job rooms are having an extra good run of work.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Work is very slack, and the supply is greatly in excess of demand.

**St. John, N. B.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—State of trade, average; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

**Toronto, Ont.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening and weekly papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week (fifty-four hours), \$11.

**Wheeling, W. Va.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. There will be a Saturday evening paper started here on the 24th of this month.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Child Acme Cutter and Press Company, of 64 Federal street, Boston, Massachusetts, offer big bargains in second-hand machinery for printers' or bookbinders' use, as they are desirous of clearing out the stock now on hand to make room for their rapidly increasing business in improved Acme cutters and presses. On page 933 is a list of this machinery, which it will pay anyone interested to examine.

GOODRICH, COOK & CO., of Geneva, Ohio, manufacturers of printers' wood goods of every description, have an advertisement in this issue. This firm has been in the business of making printers' wood goods for a long time and enjoy a large business, gained by liberal dealing and turning out first-class goods. Their goods are sold by nearly all dealers in printing materials everywhere. See the advertisement.

### THE POPULAR CRANSTON PRESS.

That this press is everywhere meeting the approval of purchasers there is no doubt. J. H. Cranston, of Norwich, Connecticut, the manufacturer of it, says that the following are some of the expressions made by printers who have this reliable press in use: "Just what it is represented to be"; "A solid, substantial, honestly made press"; "Reliable under all circumstances"; "Does not get out of fix"; "For a quick make-ready it has no equal"; "It is easy to handle; does the best work."

### THORP-GORDON PRESS.

On the last page of this issue will be found the advertisement of the Thorp-Gordon Press Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. This company manufactures the Thorp-Gordon job press, which is an old style Gordon with Thorp's patent improvements. Among the improvements may be mentioned the mechanism for suspension of the rollers while taking color, self-locking throw-off, anti-friction box, improved distribution and fountain. Besides, this press has other improvements which commend it to the progressive, business-like printer. The reader will find all its merits set forth in the advertisement, to which attention is directed.

The Thorp-Gordon Press Company is now under the management of Mr. H. Bronson, formerly business manager of the Beacon Publishing Company, of Akron, Ohio. The contract which existed between this company and the H. H. Thorp Manufacturing Company, by which all machines were sold through the latter company, has been canceled, and the Thorp-Gordon Press Company is doing all business direct with its customers. They are all thoroughly practical men, and have a plant capable of turning out 300 presses a year, which is now being run up to its fullest capacity. Send to them for descriptive circulars, testimonials, price lists, etc.

### BURLINGTON ROUTE.

THROUGH SLEEPER DAILY TO TEXAS POINTS.

On and after August 11, 1889, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad will run, in connection with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, from Hannibal, a sleeping car from Chicago to Galveston, Texas, without change, thus making a new short daily line between Chicago and Sedalia, Fort Scott, Parsons, Denison, Fort Worth, Waco, Austin, Houston, Galveston and other points in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas. The sleeper will leave Chicago on the Burlington's fast train, "Eli," at 5:45 P.M. daily, connect with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train leaving Peoria at 8:20 P.M. daily, except Sunday, and reach Texas points many hours quicker than any other route. Through tickets can be obtained of ticket agents of the Burlington Route and connecting lines. P. S. Eustis, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, Chicago.

### GELATINE PRINTING.

The Boston *Photographic Review*, edited by J. O. Moersch, is publishing a series of articles on gelatine printing, photogravure, and photo-engraving, embracing the whole description as they are worked. Everybody should read them. Send \$1.50 for one year's subscription, to S. Wing & Co., publishers, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

### THE KENDALL NEWSPAPER FOLDER.

Newspaper publishers will find in this machine one that will meet every need in newspaper folding, at a price less than one-half that of other machines. It takes the papers from the press, or can be used to feed by hand; does not smear the sheet; can be set for any number of folds desired; is light and easily moved about, but, at the same time, thoroughly and substantially built, and will stand almost any amount of running. Make inquiries as to the merits of this folder if about to purchase one for newspaper work. E. K. Dunbar & Co., 170 Congress street, Boston, Massachusetts, are the sole selling agents, and the Opinion Manufacturing Company, Bradford, Vermont, the manufacturers. Notice the advertisement on page 976.

### KEITH PAPER COMPANY.

THE INLAND PRINTER has the pleasure of introducing the above firm to its many readers through the medium of a quarter-page advertisement, appearing for the first time in this issue, and which we advise they find and give a careful reading. The products of this firm are well known, as they are handled by dealers in all the principal trade centers of the country. It has always been the policy of this company to increase the quality of their products

rather than to lower them to meet declining prices. By this method their goods have reached a perfection, as they claim, equaled by few and excelled by none. The Keith ledger papers are a well-known brand, largely used by blank-book makers, and they are given the preference over others by many users. Their Ravelstone brand of flats are strictly superfine papers, and are made inlaid and wove, both white and tints, and put up flat as well as ruled and folded. In their Westlock brand they offer an extra-superfine paper, free from imperfections and all adulterants. This brand is largely used by blank-book makers, and is also used for all kinds of commercial work, such as note, letter and bill heads, as well as being put up folded. If you do not know these papers they invite you to become acquainted with them by sending for samples.

#### PERFECT TYPE METAL.

"Experience and experiments have clearly shown that the most durable type, especially for stereotyping, should be composed largely of tin. In the metal used by Farmer, Little & Co. there is a due proportion of antimony and all the copper attainable, combining the good qualities claimed for copper alloy or copper-mixed type, with the added virtue of a large proportion of the more costly tin, producing a metal that is not excelled for durability. The handsome type now in use on the *Chicago Herald* is a sample of the product of this well and favorably known foundry." —*Chicago Herald*, April 11, 1889.

#### TO THE SEA SHORE AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS ON THE FINEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

The next "Sea Side and White Mountain Special" solid Pullman vestibuled train of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway leaves Dearborn station, Chicago, Wednesday next, at 5 P.M., and each Wednesday thereafter during the tourist season. The attractions of Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence river, Montreal, and the glorious scenery of the White Mountains, are all enjoyed by passengers on this modern hotel on wheels. The entire train, including dining car, barber shop, ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, library and observation car with four magnificent Pullman vestibuled sleeping palaces, all lighted by electricity, runs through to the Atlantic coast without change of any car. The ladies should not overlook the special feature of a "lady attendant," who accompanies the train. Passengers for the White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, Poland Springs, Portland, Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, York Harbor, Portsmouth, Isle of Shoals, and all the seaside and mountain resorts of New England, should secure accommodations early on this finest train in the world by applying to E. H. Hughes, general western passenger agent Chicago & Grand Trunk railway, No. 103 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

Tourist tickets to all eastern summer resorts are now on sale, good to October 31.

**A GOOD JOB PRINTER** who has had seventeen years' experience in management of book, newspaper, job and bindery business in various western cities, desires a position. Will do anything or go anywhere. Size of town no consideration. Low wages; best references. Competent to take complete charge if necessary. E. J. WAITE, Janesville, Wis.

**EVERY PRINTER** should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 37 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

**FINAL VOLUME** of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange" to be issued this year, and as we have gained a good many new members by furnishing copies of Vol. III at the binding fee, shall continue to do so as long as they last. ED. H. McCURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

**FOR EMPLOYING PRINTERS**—The most practical reference book for the printing house desk is "Printers' Calculations." It shows at a glance the value of stock, and also of time consumed on any job. Nothing like it has yet appeared. Price \$1.00. BURDETTE COMPANY, Burlington, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—Complete Hughes stereotype outfit No. 1, 13 by 23 inches, with all tools, etc., for doing first-class work, and full instructions for use. Outfit is new, and will be sold at a bargain. Address "BARGAIN," care of INLAND PRINTER.

**FOR SALE**—A well-equipped newspaper office in a rapidly growing Michigan city. The leading paper in its vicinity. Splendid run of advertising and job patronage. Building and two lots will be sold with the outfit if desired. Cheap for cash. Address, PARTRIDGE, care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**, cheap, two 12-drawer cherry cabinets containing 30 fonts of good job type, nearly new; borders, brass rule, circles, ovals, leads, etc. Send for proof. Also for sale, the finest stamp and stencil outfit in the Northwest, and best location. Established business. Address, B. J. BULLARD, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Neat job office, located in most thriving city in Indiana. Established trade. Good reason for selling. Rare chance for printer with small capital. Address "JOB PRINTER," care of INLAND PRINTER.

**I HAVE FOR SALE**, for one of my clients whose other business demands his entire time, an incorporated job printing and publishing business in Chicago. Profits will amount to \$1,000 per month; established trade; no soliciting needed; long lease; low rent; best location; present owner will rent office room; guarantee to hold trade and give from \$700 to \$1,000 for printing matters of their business monthly to the office. Terms the most liberal. It will pay you to investigate this. K. R. SMOOT, Attorney, 84 La Salle street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—The Inland Printer Co. desires to obtain fifteen or twenty copies of No. 4 of Vol. III of *THE INLAND PRINTER* to complete sets for binding, and will pay 25 cents per copy for same. Send them on if you can spare any.

**ZINC ETCHER**.—A young man, first-class etcher and printer, would like a steady position, city or country. Address "F. S.," care M. ROTH, 213 East Seventh street, New York, N. Y.

**\$80** buys brand new outfit, type, etc., that cost \$150. The best bargain ever offered. If you want it and have the cash, you had better write at once. Everything on point system. 100 lbs. Barnhart's brevier, old style; 40 lbs. long primer, old style; job type, cases, galleys, sticks, inks, art fakes, etc. W. F. BISHOP, Chicago, Ill.

#### COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and  
Prices to

W. N. DURANT,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

**HIGHEST AWARD**.—Silver Medal awarded at the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the M. C. M. A., 1887.

#### THE H. C. HANSEN Power Improved Pin-Hole Perforating Machine



Price,  
\$60.

This is my New Pin-Hole Perforating Machine. It has many advantages over all other machines. Will perforate a sheet 26 in. wide any desired length. An excellent feature is that it does the work in less than one-fourth the time of any other machine, being run by hand or steam power.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY  
**H. C. HANSEN, 26 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.**

**PERFECTED****PROUTY  
P.R.E.S.S.****WE WANT YOU** and every other Printer **TO KNOW**

that the "Perfected Prouty" is the best Job Press made. Such a claim we know, and you know, is common, but we make this claim because every printer using the "Perfected Prouty" pronounces it the best, and these are

**THE REASONS WHY**

It is not an old-style press under a new name, but a modern press, built from original designs to meet the requirements of the printer. Old ideas of construction have been discarded, and the "Perfected Prouty" is absolutely free from grinding cams and powerful springs, rubbing or sliding motions, thump, pound, noise and rattle.

**THE "PERFECTED PROUTY" PRESS**

is so constructed that speed and durability combined with excellence of the work produced, and smoothness of operation are its characteristic features. In these particulars this press is Perfection, and its claims to superiority are based upon solid facts. Investigate these claims and you will be forced to admit that the "Perfected Prouty"

**IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.**

We sell the "Perfected Prouty" on its merits; guarantee full satisfaction, and will ship one on trial to any responsible firm. Any printer wanting a Job Press should acquaint himself with the new features and valuable merits of the "Perfected Prouty."

Descriptive Pamphlet mailed on application.

**GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.** MANUFACTURERS, 620 Atlantic Ave. **BOSTON, MASS.**

**Great Western Type Foundry,**

1114 HOWARD STREET,

**OMAHA, NEB.**

CARRY IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF . . . .

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER'S

**FAMOUS SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,**  
**Old Style Gordon Presses.**

Estimates and Catalogues cheerfully furnished.

**THE ROSBACK  
IMPROVED  
PERFORATOR**

Has many points of  
superiority  
over other Machines.

Send for new Descriptive  
Circular and Price List.

**F.P. ROSBACK,**  
MANUFACTURER,  
Successor to ROSBACK & REED,  
338, 340, 342 Dearborn St.,  
**CHICAGO, ILL.**

JOHN W. MARDER,  
PRESIDENT.

H. P. HALLOCK,  
VICE-PRESIDENT.

H. J. PICKERING,  
TREAS. & MANAGER.

**The Omaha Type Foundry**

SUCCESSORS TO THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY OF OMAHA.

**PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE**

1118 Howard Street, OMAHA, NEB.

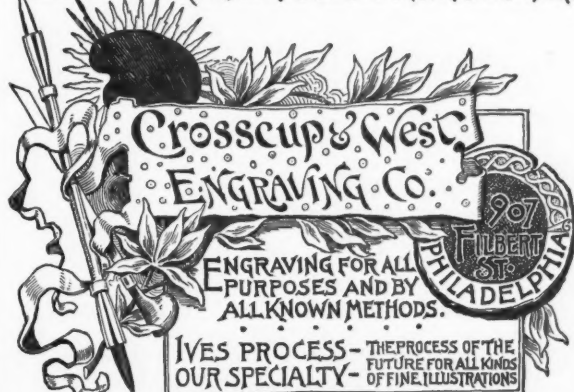
AGENTS FOR . . .

MARDER, LUSE & COMPANY, BOSTON, CENTRAL, CLEVELAND  
AND MANHATTAN FOUNDRIES.

Dealers in New and Second-Hand Machinery.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND MONTHLY BARGAIN SHEET.

THE LEADING ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTRY



**Crosscup & West  
ENGRAVING CO.**

ENGRAVING FOR ALL  
PURPOSES AND BY  
ALL KNOWN METHODS.

IVES PROCESS - THE PROCESS OF THE  
FUTURE FOR ALL KINDS  
OF FINE ILLUSTRATIONS



*The Original and Only  
Patented Ink Reducer in  
the World!*

Warranted to instantly reduce all kinds of Printing Inks, no matter what color or how old or stiff, to any consistency required, without in the least affecting their color and make them work clear, free and easy on any kind of press or stock the hottest day in summer when rollers are soft and sticky, or the coldest day in winter without fire or washing rollers. INKOLEUM makes all inks mixed with it dry quick and glossy on paper without off-setting—but never dries on rollers—and prevents paper from pulling or sticking to form. As a reducer for tint printing INKOLEUM works miracles, as the most delicate shades and tints can be produced with ink mixed to the thickness of cream, causing it to cover perfectly without clogging the finest lines, and as it is never gummy like varnish, it dries instantly, enabling one or more tints or colors to follow at once without off-set. Inks of any color or kind left on rollers over night will work or wash up readily in the morning, by simply applying a few drops of INKOLEUM with your finger. A trial will convince any pressman. *Beware of Infringements.* Accept no imitation said to be just as good as INKOLEUM. **Price only 50 Cents.** For sale everywhere. For bruises and burns apply INKOLEUM freely and relief is instantaneous. Put up only by

**ELECTRINE MFG. CO., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.**

H. E. MEAD, Pres't.

A. T. HODGE, Sec'y.

W. C. GILLET, Treas.

*Manufacturers and Dealers in*

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER,  
RULED, BOOK, WRITING,  
POSTER AND NEWS

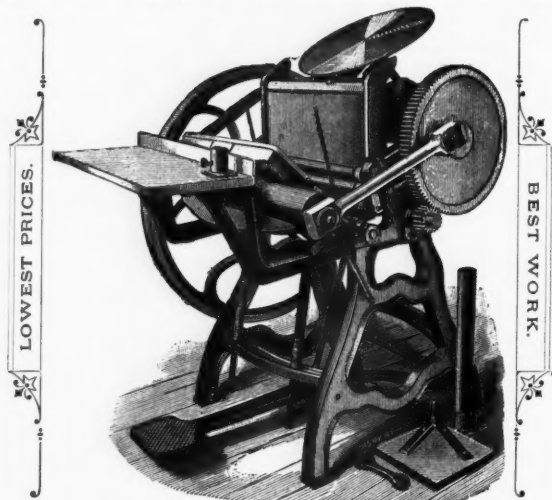
## PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD,  
AND  
ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

*Send for Catalogue.*

120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

## NEW CHAMPION PRESS



|  |  |
|--|--|
| Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs., \$60 | Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off, \$150 |
| " 8x12 " " 600 " 85                    | " 8x12 " Finished, " 120                 |
| " 9x13 " " 725 " 100                   | " 9x13 " " " 140                         |
| " 10x15 " " 1000 " 135                 | " 10x15 " " " 190                        |
| " 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off, 100         | " 11x17 " " " 240                        |
| " 9x13 " " 115                         |  |

Steam Fixtures, \$12. Ink Fountain, \$12. Boxed and delivered free in N.Y. City.

*Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.*

**NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.**

A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER,

*Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses,*

No. 41 Centre Street, New York.



**ONLY TYPE FOUNDRY IN THE NORTHWEST!**

**MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO.**

74 & 76 E. Fifth St., St. Paul, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Superior Copper-Mixed Type,**

**ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.**

*Sole Northwestern Agents*

BABCOCK AIR-SPRING PRESSES,

MINNESOTA STOP-CYLINDER PRESSES,

HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER'S TYPE.

*Machinery of all kinds and Printing Material of every description kept in stock for shipment on shortest notice.*

SEND FOR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK AND PRICE LIST

## STEPHEN McNAMARA,

SUCCESSOR TO AUER & McNAMARA,

MANUFACTURER

P·R·I·N·T·E·R·S.  
Anchor Brand  
R·O·L·L·E·R·S.

Hamilton Block, Clark & Van Buren Sts.

**CHICAGO.**

OUR ROLLERS ARE USED BY MANY OF THE LARG-

EST AND BEST PRINTERS IN CHICAGO.



WE FURNISH CUTS FOR  
ALL ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES,  
AND KEEP PROMISES.

JOHN COCHNOWER, PRESIDENT.  
JAMES WHITE, SECRETARY.

GEO. N. FRIEND, VICE-PRESIDENT.  
JOHN E. WRIGHT, TREASURER.

## ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Book, Cover, Manila, Rope Manila,  
ETC., ETC.

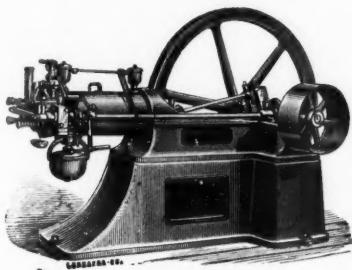
181 MONROE STREET  
CHICAGO.

## Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—151 Monroe Street, Chicago.

OVER 28,000 IN USE



Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in  
printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are  
clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75  
Per Cent LESS GAS than **ANY** OTHER GAS ENGINE  
DOING THE SAME WORK.

## REMOVAL.

THE

## Photo-Electrotype Engraving Co.

20 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

J. E. RHODES, President,

HAVE REMOVED TO

7, 9 and 11 New Chambers Street,

CORNER WILLIAM.

GEO. H. TAYLOR.

JAMES T. MIX.

## Geo. H. Taylor & Co.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS

184 & 186 Monroe St., Chicago.

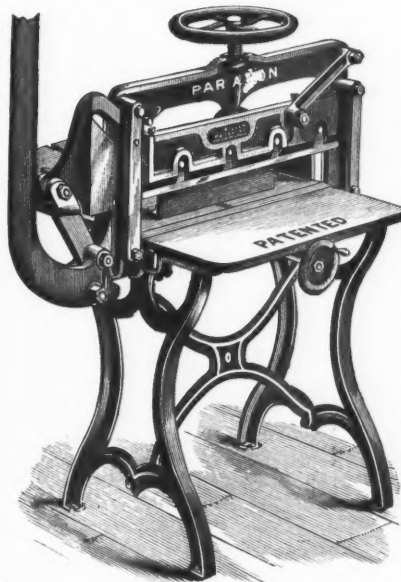
We carry a very Complete line of the following:

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Cover Papers,                              | Extra Chromo Plate Papers,     |
| Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted, | No. 1 and 2 Lith. Book Papers, |
| No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted,        | Document Manila,               |
| No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,      | Wrapping Manila,               |
| No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,  | Roll Manila,                   |
| Colored Book Papers,                       | Fine Laid Book,                |
| Extra Heavy Toned Laid Papers,             | Enameled Book,                 |
| Parchment Manila Writing,                  | Print Papers.                  |
| Railroad Manila Writing,                   |                                |

A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.

SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.  
Send 25 cents in stamps to pay express or postage on sample book.

## THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.



All sizes have Traverse and Side Gauges. They have broad clamping surface for general use, yet stock can be gauged to a half inch of the knife on the smaller sizes, and to within three-fourths of an inch on the 30 and 32 inch

IN USE TEN YEARS, and today is in EVERY RESPECT THE BEST MACHINE MADE.  
Any length of paper can be handled in front of the knife on the 25-inch and smaller sizes.

THE 22½ and 25 INCH CUTTERS.

They Cut Accurately and Easy, having Extraordinary Power.

PRICES, } 14 in., \$45; boxing, \$1.00.  
} 22½ in., \$80; 25 in., \$110; 30 in., \$175; 32 in., lever, \$200; skidded free

RECOMMENDED AND SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Patentee and Manufacturer,  
328 VINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. B. CONKEY,  
... GENERAL ...  
**BOOK MANUFACTURER**

FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

*Case Making and Embossing of all kinds  
for the trade.*

— SEND FOR ESTIMATES. —

Franklin Building, 341-351 Dearborn St.—76-86 3d Ave.,  
CHICAGO.

WHITING + **PAPER** + COMPANY

HOLYOKE, MASS.

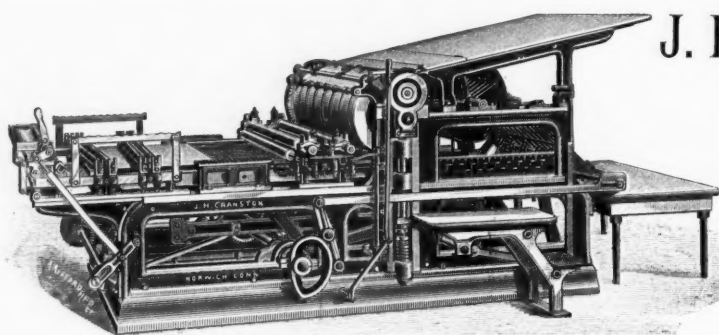
PRODUCT, 26 TONS DAILY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**LEDGER, BOND,  
LINEN,**

AND

EVERY VARIETY OF LOFT DRIED PAPERS.



J. H. CRANSTON,

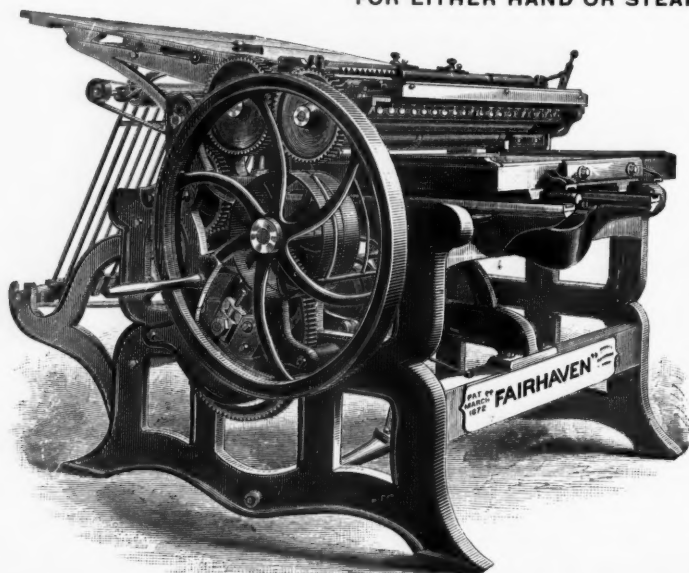
PRINTING PRESSES

NORWICH, CONN.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

— THE REMODELED —  
**FAIRHAVEN PRESS**

FOR EITHER HAND OR STEAM POWER.



CHEAPEST AND BEST

— FOR —

Country Newspaper,  
Book and Job Work.

THE FAIRHAVEN RUNS WITH EASE,  
ECONOMY AND FREEDOM FROM  
JAR OR NOISE.

No. 4—Bed 31 x 46 inches inside bearers;  
prints 28 x 43; price, - - - \$900.00



(Size, 6 x 7 ft.; weight, boxed, 4,500 lbs., partial boxing, \$12.)

A smaller size, 28 x 42 inches, is in preparation.

— MANUFACTURED BY —

**GOLDING & CO., FORT HILL SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.**

The Largest Establishment in the United States.

Printers' Rollers *and*   
 Roller Composition.

D. J. REILLY & CO.

324 & 326 Pearl Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Equipped with all the latest improved appliances for casting Rollers, we produce strictly first-class work.

Rollers cast in our patented "Peerless" Composition, or in our standard "Acme" Composition, are guaranteed to work satisfactorily in any climate.

"PEERLESS" COMPOSITION, in Bulk, 40 cts. per lb.

"ACME" COMPOSITION, in Bulk, 25 cts. per lb.

Rollers and Composition carefully packed for transportation.

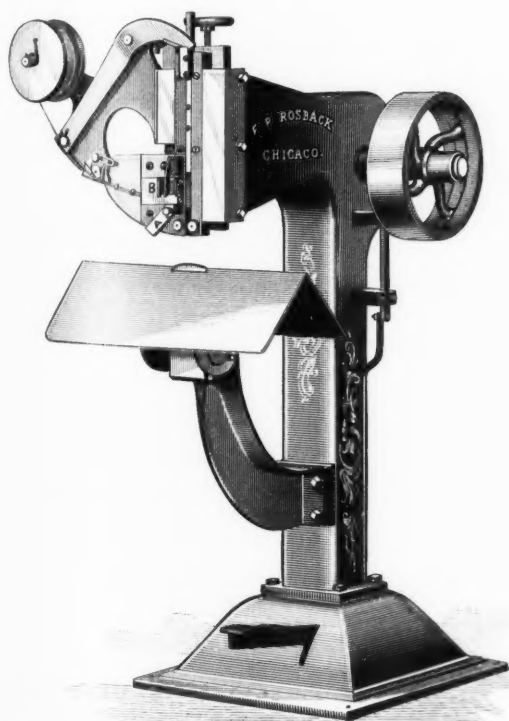
By the use of our PATENTED APPARATUS for facilitating the casting of Rollers, we are enabled to claim PERFECTION in QUALITY and DISPATCH in PRODUCTION unequalled by any other establishment.

Estimates for casting Rollers furnished on application.

F. P. Elliott & Co.



Nos. 203 and 210 Randolph Street,  
 ≡ Chicago. ≡



THE ROSBACK

## WIRE STITCHER

Is the latest thing out in the way of a Wire Stitching Machine, and is the most simple in its construction.  
 Capacity and Speed equal to *any*.

ONE ADJUSTMENT ONLY

For Different Thicknesses of Work.

Will stitch up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. on *hard* paper, to 1 in. on print paper.

*Flat or Saddle Stitch.*

*Round or Flat Wire used.*

PRICE, \$350.

Sent on thirty days' trial to responsible houses. : : : :

GANE BROTHERS & CO.,

182 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

INCORPORATED 1877.

## The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

CINCINNATI.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC

# INKS

OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST  
RELIABLE HOUSE IN  
THE WEST.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

## KEITH PAPER COMPANY,

TURNER'S FALLS, MASS.

FACSIMILE  
OF  
WATERMARKS.



SEND  
FOR  
SAMPLES.

**KEITH LEDGER PAPERS** are well made, strong, hard sized, rule nicely, write easily, erase and rewrite without difficulty, and have been given the preference by good judges in competitive tests with all other leading brands of Ledger paper.



**RAVELSTONE** Flats are made in Laid and Wove, White and Perfection Tints, and are used by Lithographers, Stationers and Printers for first-class Commercial Stationery for Banks, Insurance Offices and Business Houses generally. These papers are also put up ruled and folded, in the usual sizes.



**WESTLOCK** Flats are well known and highly prized for their good color, cleanness, freedom from imperfections and all adulterants, strength, hard sizing, and are used for all kinds of commercial work, being especially preferred by makers of Blank Books, because they are thicker for the weight than other papers. These papers are put up folded, and in Note, Letter and Bill Heads, etc.

The above Papers are offered to the Trade through Agents located in the principal centers of distribution throughout the Country.

## HOWARD IRON WORKS,

Buffalo, N. Y.

\*\*\*\*\*

### THE DIAMOND.

MOST RAPID AND BEST CUTTER  
MADE

Seven Sizes, 32 to 62 Inches.

\*\*\*\*\*

MANUFACTURERS OF  
PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS'  
MACHINERY.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST. —————

\*\*\*\*\*

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,

115 & 117 FIFTH AVENUE,

CHICAGO.



# The Rawley Standing Press.



Bed Space, 21 x 29 Inches. PRICE, \$110.00.

**T**HIS PRESS saves time and labor; does away with the use of wooden blocks for filling, and obviates injury to the press-boards, which the careless placing of unequal sizes of these blocks often causes. All who have seen or used the Rawley pronounce it a most decided improvement over the old style of Standing Presses.

The platen is not attached to the screw, but can be quickly and easily drawn up or down by taking hold of the inner chains. The books are pressed between two plane surfaces. The sections of tubing (*A*, *B* and *C*) are used instead of wooden blocks, and the screw is worked very little—merely for tightening.

Messrs. Geo. D. Barnard & Co., of St. Louis, Mo.; The Werner Printing and Lithographing Co., of Akron, Ohio, and various other houses, have these presses in use.

## AMERICAN STRAWBOARD CO.

DAYTON.

CHICAGO.

CINCINNATI.

## THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED OLD STYLE GORDON PRESS

—WITH—  
THORP'S PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS

KNOWN AS THE

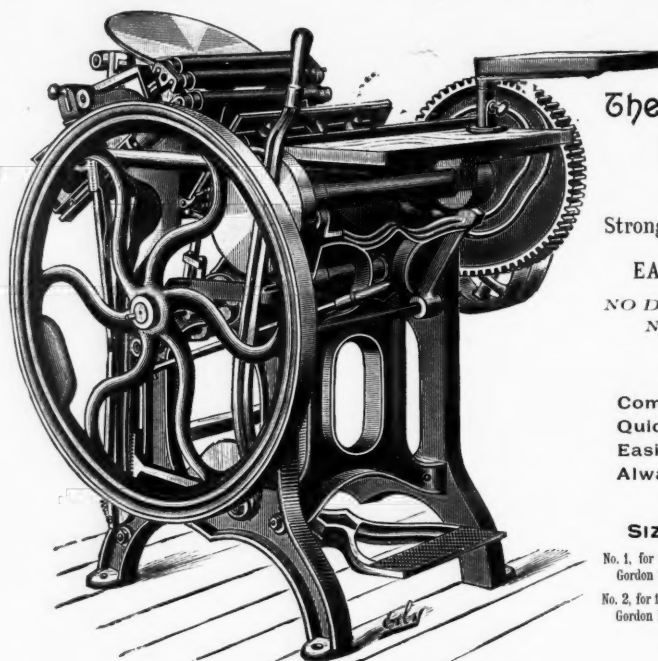
## "THORP-GORDON."

Absolutely the Best

—IN—  
MATERIAL USED,  
GENERAL WORKMANSHIP,  
EASE OF RUNNING,  
CONVENIENCE AND SPEED OF  
OPERATING  
AND  
QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF  
WORK PRODUCED.

Fully Guaranteed

TO BE  
SUPERIOR  
TO ANY AND ALL  
OLD STYLE GORDON  
PRESSES  
NOW IN THE MARKET.

The Twin Roller  
Fountain.

(PATENTED)

Strong, Durable, Efficient

—AND—  
EASILY MANAGED.

NO DRY INK.

NO DIRT.

NO WASTE.

NO DELAY.

Complete Distribution.

Quickly Changed.

Easily Cleaned.

Always Ready.

## SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1, for 7x11 and 8x12 Improved Thorp-Gordon Presses, - - - - - \$15.00

No. 2, for 10x15 and 11x17 Improved Thorp-Gordon Presses, - - - - - \$20.00

## IT LEADS THEM ALL.

Among the many features of this Press, which place it in advance of the Old Style Gordon Presses of today, are the following:

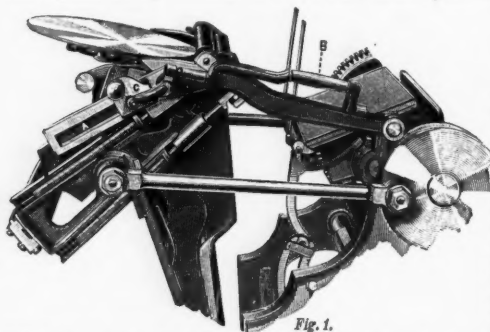


Fig. 1.

SUSPENSION  
—OF—  
THE ROLLERS.

(PATENTED)

This is effected at the will of the operator, by the simple device shown in the cut.

When the link, "C," is raised to the top, or forward part of the roller frame, as in Fig. 1, it gives to the rollers a movement back and forth over the disk only, the disk revolving at each revolution of the press, the same as when the full throw of the rollers is in operation as shown in Fig. 2, when the link is in its lower or outer position. The

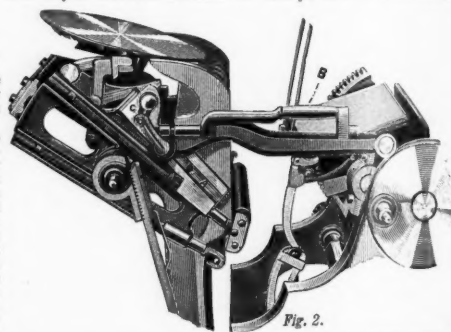


Fig. 2.

link is operated by the handle "B," and may be changed at any time while the press is in operation without danger. The change is made instantaneously, without change of position of the operator, and suspends the rollers from their downward movement over the form until the ink is properly distributed.

**THROW-OFF.**—Self-locking and the most perfect ever applied to the Old Style Gordon Press. Patented.**ANTI-FRICTION BOX.**—This extends out from the side frame to a point where the entire weight of the fly-wheel, crank shaft and treadle are sustained, reducing the friction to a minimum and making this absolutely the easiest running press in the market. Used on all except the two smaller sizes, which run sufficiently easy with the LONG BEARING box used on these sizes. Patented.**SOLID BRACE GIRT.**—We have introduced a Solid Brace Girt in the frame of these presses, which takes the place of the brace rods heretofore used, and imparts a degree of solidity to the machine not attainable by the old method of construction, and which greatly increases the durability and efficiency of the press. See cut.**DEPRESSION OF THE GRIPPERS.**—Very simple and effective. The grippers may be brought to the platen at any time without danger of accident.

Interchangeable parts, Improved Distribution (patented), Improved Spring Chase Lock, Hardened Steel Cam Rollers, Steel Side Arms (forged from the solid bar), Steel Shafts, Gear (cut from the solid), Solid Disk Bracket, Solid Locking Frame, Tongue and Groove Joints.

Strong, substantial and thoroughly well built. Favor us with your orders and secure the best.

## PRICE LIST.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 7x11 Inside Chase, with Throw-off, \$150.00, Fountain, \$15.00 | 10x15 Inside Chase, with Throw-off, \$250.00, Fountain, \$20.00 |
| 8x12 " " " " " 165.00, " 15.00                                 | 11x17 " " " " " 300.00, " 20.00                                 |
| Steam Fixtures.....\$15.00                                     |   |

Securely boxed and delivered free on board cars or boat at Cleveland. Three chases, two sets roller stocks, roller mold, brayer and wrenches are furnished with each press. When the mold is not required, rollers will be cast or two extra chases substituted therefor. Write for cash discounts.

THE THORP-GORDON PRESS CO., Manufacturers, 71-73 Ontario St., CLEVELAND, OHIO.